THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LVIII No. 29—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 20th, 1919.

$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Bridge Street, East. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Many New Styles are now being featured in our

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT for Summer.

BLOUSES

in Crepe De Chené, colors Maise Flesh and White, regular price $7.50.

Sale Price $5.90.

Corsets a Specialty

See our new front laced models.

The Leading Millinery House

The Coal Question!

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up....$14,000,000

Reserve Funds.. ... 15,500,000

540 Branches

throughout Canada, Nfld., West Indies, in Central and South America,

London, Eng., New York, N.Y.

Savings Department

at all Branches. Deposits received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

Napanee Branch—
R. G. H. Travers, Mgr.

Bath Branch—
G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.

Odessa Branch—
H. Ryckman, Mgr.

Enterprise Branch—
F. J. Hunter, Mgr.

Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13 ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine.

100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy your hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

Chautauqua Week!

6 - Joyous Days - 6

July 5th to 11th

1919

10 CONCERTS,

7 LECTURES,

1 PLAY,

1 PAGEANT.

Afternoon Program 3 o'clock. Evening Program 8 o'clock.
Daylight saving time.

SEASON TICKETS - - - Senior $2.00 ; Children $1.00.

SINGLE ADMISSION - - - Afternoon 50c. Evening 75c.

Children 25c. and 35c.

Ten per cent. War Tax additional to above prices.

BASEBALL AT NAPANEE

Driving Park, Wednesday, June 25th.

The first home game of the Napanee Baseball Club will be played at the Driving Park on Wednesday, June 25th, 1919, between Trenton and Napanee. Trenton has a first-class ball team and the Napanee boys will have to be at their best to come out on top. As this game is played on Wednesday, a half holiday, the citizens should turn out to cheer our home team. Come and boost the sport.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Edmonton, Alberta,
June 9th, 1919.

The Editor The Express,
Napanee, Ont.,

My Dear Sir :

As an old Lennox boy I write you in connection with the leadership of the Liberal Party of Canada. At a meeting held in this city last week of business men and others this matter of a successor to Laurier was very thoroughly canvassed, and the selection of an Ontario man was considered in the best interest of Canada. Further the meeting was unanimous in the support of Mr. F. F. Pardee, K.C., M.P., late Chief Whip of the Liberals in the House of Commons, as successor to Laurier. Mr. Pardee is a man of splendid ability, is honest, and has a capacity for public service unsurpassed in the history of this country. He is a man of strong moral and ethical conviction, so essential to any one who would lead his fellows. He is a true Democrat, a lover of the people, a man imbued with the true spirit of progressive and enlightened Liberalism. His long, close, and affectionate relations with Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave him an opportunity to observe the ways and means of of successful and effective leadership. Mr. Pardee is a true patriot, ready at all times to sacrifice any personal or party interest in order to serve his country, and his fellow man. He has given abundant evidence of courage in any emergency, and a sympathic and abiding faith in the judgment and good faith of humanity. His father, the late Hon. T. B. Pardee, was one of the brainest and most astute statesmen which Canada has ever produced, and his son has given signal proof that he is built on the same lines. May we look to you for a lead in this matter of vital interest to all well wishers of our beloved Canada? We sincerely hope to hear from you at once in this connection, and that Mr. Pardee may receive through your columns a hearty and cordial support.

With best wishes for continued success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
A FRIEND OF THE EXPRESS.

At the Napanee Driving Park Grounds, **Sept. 9th and 10th.**

YARKER

Reginald Smith Gollogle, of Kingston, who was drowned at Yarker on Sunday while attending the camp meeting was, with a younger brother, the support of his mother and little brothers and sisters. When this was made known to the large gathering on the river bank, a hat was passed round and generous contributions were made.

Trains arriving her on Saturday with live stock had many dead animals. The train from the north brought in the cars of hogs. They were left standing on the track in the hot sun and it was a hard sight to see the poor hogs dying owing to the extreme heat. On arrival of the train from the east six more carloads were found in the same condition and dying one after another. The chances are that most of them were dead when they reached Toronto.

DENBIGH

A pleasant and well attended entertainment was given in honor of our soldiers returned from overseas on the evening of the 2nd inst., in Chas. Both's hall. Suitable addresses were given by Rev. C. F. Christiansen, Dr. J. Adams and others, and those who had only lately arrived and had not yet received any presents were presented with a handsome signet ring by the Committee appointed to welcome our returned soldiers.

Two new business establishments have been started in our village since the beginning of this month. Andrew Ready opened a grocery on the premises formerly used by the late E. Sallans as a general store in which our Post Office is situated, and his brother, Lorne Ready, and Victor Wienecke, two returned soldiers, went into partnership and started another grocery and ready-made clothing business and a shaving and hair-cutting establishment on the premises formerly occupied by Thos. Blakely as a general store, of which V. Wienecke is the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Varney and daughter, of Cleyeland, Ohio, are enjoying a pleasant visit a a few weeks country life with Mrs. Varney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marquardt.

Mr. Richard Glaeser, of Shoemaker, New Ont., is paying a visit to his parents and to his brother, Adolph, here.

Thos. Dool, of Caldwell Station, was for a week a welcome guest of his aunt, Mrs. E. Sallans.

Work on this end of the Kaladar-Denbigh Automobile Road is going on yet and Messrs. W. Black, of Parham, our M.P.P., and W. Pringle, of Arden, Gov. Road Inspector, had a trial trip with their car over it a few days ago.

Chas. Petzold has been appointed to oversee the expending of a small Government Grant on the Denbigh - Raglan road and is working on it with a gang of men.

"Make hay while the sun shines." Buy your hay fork rope, scythes and snaths, and harvest tools NOW at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

Napanee Fair

Napanee Driving Park Grounds

September 9th and 10th

EVERYTHING NEW.

New Buildings, New Attractions, New Management.

Finest Fair Grounds in Canada.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
June 16th, 1919.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor J. E. Robinson presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham, and Councillors Boyes, MacGregor, Ming, Paul and Steacy.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto, asking the Council for a grant.

Referred to the Finance Committee to report.

Coun. MacGregor, Chairman of Streets Committee, reported that the work on the streets were progressing smoothly. Also that the oil for the streets had arrived at the station, but could not be used, at present owing to unfavorable weather. Also that about 2000 toise of stone had been placed on the street to date, as estimate of cost of which he would present to the Council at its next meeting.

The Police Committee reported that they had received tenders for uniforms for the Police and the costs of same were all about equal, namely $50.00 a suit.

On motion the Police Committee were empowered to purchase a suit of uniform for each of the police.

A By-Law was introduced and passed providing for the building of cement curbs on the following streets, unden the local improvement system : Robert street, from Dundas to Thomas ; Robinson, from Dundas to Bridge street; Centre, from Bridge to G. T. R. tracks; John, from Bridge to G. T. R. ; East, from Dundas to G. T. R. ;Bridge, from Dundas to York street; Dundas, from Robert to western limits of corporation; West, from Dundas to Bridge street.

A By-Law was introduced and passed providing for the watering and oiling of the following areas: Newburgh road from Ed. Vine's to the Iron Bridge; Dundas street from the Railway Bridge to the corporation limits on west ; Bridge street from Dundas to Union street ; Centre street, from Ontario to the C. N. R. track ; John street, from Mill to G. T. Railway ; East street, from Dundas to G. T. Railway ; Market Square ; Belleville road, from Graham street to Bridge street ; Robinson, from Dundas to Bridge; West street, from Dundas to Bridge ; Robert street, from Dundas to Thomas. The rate will be 5c per foot frontage for street watering, and [illegible] foot frontage for street [illegible] during the year only in which the streets are oiled, except that the area fronting or abutting upon Dundas street between Adelphi and Robert street shall be charged at the rate of 12c per foot frontage for street oiling, providing further that no area shall be charged for both watering and oiling.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid :

Beaver Office. . . . .$	29 52
Spencer & Rose.	2 00
J. G. Fennell.	4 75
W. Vine.	10 65

An account was received from W. R. Woodcock, for $6.00 for replacing broken spring on his auto, broken by bad hole in road in front of Grace Church on Bridge street.

Referred to streets committee to investigate.

Council adjourned.

Chautauqua Tickets.

Are on sale at Hooper's Drug Store, Wallace's Drug Store, The Robinson Co's Store, J. L. Boyes Ticket Office, The Graham Co's Store, Wilson's Hardware Store, Madole's Hardware Store, F. S. Scott's Barber Shop. Get that $2.00 ticket in advance or you will pay 50c and 75c every time you sit down to the Feast of good things.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. Isaac Taylor is sick, with Dr. Vrooman in attendance. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dupree and family called Thursday evening at Mr. Roy McMath's.

Miss Marguerite Pringle and Miss Cobbledeck, of Verona, spent the week-end at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mrs. Wm. Doran has purchased a Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, and Miss Blanche Cline called Sunday evening at Messrs. E. R. and G. Sills'.

Master Leonard Vandebogart is on the sick list.

Messrs. Roy Grooms and Donald Kelly took dinner Friday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mr. E. R. Sills left Wednesday to attend Conference at Whitby, and visit his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Davis, Oshawa.

Mrs. Eslie Smith and children motored to Bowanville with friends and spent a couple of days with her daughter, Mrs. Nicholl.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Boyle called Tuesday evening at Mr. F. Vandebogart's.

Diamond, Dyola, Rit, Tintex and Sunset Dye, all colors, at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

The only music—The Aeolian Vocalian Phonograph. Come in and hear it for yourself.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

Leave your films at WALLACE'S Drug Store to be developed and printed. All work done by experts at same price as you pay for amateur work. No films spoiled at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

KILLED ON THE TRACK

Herbert Lloyd, Mrs. Percy Brooks and Master Howard Brooks Lose their lives on G.T.R. Track's at Mooney's Crossing.

On Saturday afternoon last, about 2 p.m., Mr. Herbert Lloyd, a well-known farmer of South Fredericksburgh Township, was driving to Napanee. In the wagon with him were his daughter, Mrs. Percy Brooks, and grandson, Master Howard Brooks. All three were instantly killed while crossing the G. T. railway tracks at Mooney's crossing, on the Hamburgh road, about two miles east of Napanee. The team of horses were also killed and the wagon smashed. From the evidence given at the coroner's inquest it would seem that no one actually witnessed the accident, and no one could tell how it happened. The only evidence given was that Mr. Lloyd was seen whipping the horses on the track immediately in front of the train, and it is supposed the team bolted on to the track and seeing the train balked and refused to move.

Mr. Lloyd leaves a wife, and one son, overseas ; and Mrs. Brooks her husband and two small children.

A Coroner's Jury was summoned to inquire into the accident, and brought in the following verdict :

THE VERDICT

That from the evidence placed before us we feel that there is no alternative but to exonerate the Grand Trunk Railway, and its employees, from all blame in this matter, and that it would appear that the deceased met their unfortunate end through pure accident on June 14th, at Mooney's crossing of the G. T. R., on the Hamburgh road, in Fredericksburgh Township, by being struck by G. T. R. express No. 1.

SIGNED BY THE JURY.

Just received a large shipment of Zenoleum at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

COUNTY COURT

County Court and General Sessions of the Peace opened at the Court House on Tuesdayy, June 10th, 1919, at 2 p.m. His Honor Judge Lavell presided.

There being no criminal business the Grand Jury were not in attendance, having been notified by the Sheriff not to appear.

THE PETIT JURY

Alex. Allan
Henry Allport
J. M. Asselstine
H. Aylsworth
Seymouur Ball
R. H. Benn
F. M. Bowen
L. F. Bogart
Herbert Bulch
Elgin Craig
Amos Cronk
Jeremiah Donevan
Ed. Dafoe
Jere. Donevan
Henry Doyle
W. A. Emberly
Jas. Farrell
Alf. Galbraith
Marshall Hart
Fred Hudson
Harold Hough
Tim Hunt
Alex. Jackson
Roy Johnston
G. G. Joyce
Roy F. Miller
W. H. Nugent
E. S. Parrott
W. P. Sharp
Robert Smith
Delbert Snider
R. J. Solmes
David Strain
Luke Trumpour
Gordon Wagar
Royal Wemp

The following cases were disposed of :

Davis vs. Close—An action brought by Anson L. Davis against Archibald Close, all of the Township of Ernestown, for damages for building a barn. His Honor submitted thirteen questions to the jury for their consideration, and nearly all were answered in favor of the plaintiff. Upon the answers of the jury His Honor gave judgement as follows : Plaintiff's action dismissed and counter claim allowed at $63.85, with costs to defendant of both action and counter claim. J. E. Madden for plaintiff ; Herrington, Warner & Grange for defendant.

Simpson vs. MacGregor—An action brought by Dr. T. W. Simpson against Alexander MacGregor to recover a half year's rent of the Duffett dwelling house on Bridge street, amounting to $125; for window shades $15.07, and oilcloth $17.00. Judgment for plaintiff for $125.00 and costs. U. M. Wilson for plaintiff ; J. E. Madden for defendant.

Court adjourned on Thursday evening at 9.45 until Friday, June 20th at 11 a.m., when the case of Henry Beck and Margaret Jane Beck, plaintiff's against Wm. Smith, defendant, will be tried. This action is against the defendant for $800 for payment for board and lodging furnished by plaintiffs to defendant. The defendant counter claims for $1200 for wages during the six years plaintiffs lived at his house. J. E. Madden for plaintiff ; J. B. Walkem, K.C., Kingston, for the defendant.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies—Foundation combs and sections at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

A Great Week's Entertainment.

Beginning July 5th and ending July 11th, there will be six most joyous days in Napanee. Ten concerts, seven lectures, a big play, and a Big Pageant. The citizens who have been instrumental in bringing this Chautauqua week to Napanee have but one idea, and that is to give everyone an opportunity to hear something good without paying too much for it. Every cent of profit, if there is any, goes to Charitable or Patriotic purposes. Don't miss an afternoon or night if you can help it. Every event is a treat. Buy your season ticket now.

July 1st will be celebrated at Napanee this year. Watch for bills and further particulars.

"SALADA"

—is tea at its best—in all its garden freshness and fine flavour.

"SALADA" sealed packets are proof against dust. The tea can't be contaminated.

"SALADA" costs no more than ordinary tea. Your grocer will recommend it.

SALADA TEA

B391

Make Use of Your Pasture

Have you good pasture going to waste? If so, increase your herd and make use of it.

This Bank makes a special feature of loans to farmers. Have a talk with our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK 568

NAPANEE BRANCH : F. COTTLE, Manager.

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.

YARKER, VERONA and PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Mgr.

SERVANT WANTED—For general house work. Apply MRS. B. F. DAVY.

WANTED — Servant for general house work. Apply MRS. W. P. DEROCHE, East Street. 29a

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. B. MILLS. 1tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-t-f

TO RENT—Desirable Brick House, on Bridge street, west. Apply to MRS. FRANK MARSH. 28c

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street ; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

SEED FOR SALE—A large quantity of Longfellow Seed Corn test 99 per cent. Gold Vine Peas, and some clean Timothy for sale. Apply THOS. RUSSELL, Selby P. O. 29-tf

COOK WANTED—for private family also a housemaid. Highest wages paid and fare to Kingston. Address MRS. W. R. GIVENS, Maitland Street, Kingston. 27b

PURE BRED—Large English Berkshire Boar for service, also one Yorkshire. Fee $1.00 at time of service. A. McCUTCHEON, Roblin, Ont. 14 tf

SUMMER COTTAGE FOR SALE—on that part of Sydenham Lake, known as "The Beach." A frame cottage with wide verandah, living room, 1 bed room and kitchen on the ground floor, and 5 bed rooms, a wash room and toilet room on the first floor. Price for Cottage, completely furnished and with dishes, cooking utensils, stoves, row boat and enough ice for the season, just $1500.00. For further particulars apply to H. M. RYAN, Newburgh, Ont. 28c

Clergyman Decorated.

The London Times speaks of the D.S.O. being awarded to Rev. W. L. Baynes-Reed, 75th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, rector of St. John's, Norway, Toronto, "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, August 8 and 9, at the capture of the village of Lequesnel. He was constantly in the forward area, attending to the wounded and ministering to the dying under intense fire of all descriptions. His unselfish devotion to duty and his courage were splendid examples, and his services earned for him the respect and affection of all those among whom he worked."

Investigations.

"Aren't you glad to see these food-shippers investigated?"

"I dunno," answered the ultimate consumer. "It always worries me a little to see anything done that adds to the expenses of conducting their business."

Genuine Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

THRIFT Stamps.—We strongly recommend the purchase of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates. In this way you not only are aiding your country's finances, but are forming the Savings habit.

The Stamps may be purchased at any branch of— 29c

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Branches adjacent to Napanee :—Belleville, Bloomfield, Bowanville, Brighton, Campbellford, Camden East, Cobourg, Colborne, Deseronto, Kingston, Newburgh, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pickering, Picton, Rednersville, Shannonville, Trenton, Whitby, Wooler.

Napanee Branch :
R. R. WHITE, Manager.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—on Piety Hill, extra large. Sewer and side walks complete. Call on H. B. SHERWOOD for information. 27d

FOR SALE—Stone House, on Donald street, combination heating, hot and cold water, large lot, good barn. Terms—half cash, balance on long time if desired. For particulars see J. T. MILSAP, Napanee. 28tf

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SERVICE—Paul Ormsby Johanna No. 33182, sired by Paul Ormsby Pietertje, whose dam gave 110.7 lbs. milk in one day, 23,807 lbs. milk, 1037.5 lbs. butter in one year. Fee, registered cows $4.00, grades $2.00. FRED RUSSELL, Selby. 28c

MOUNT PLEASANT YORKSHIRES

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Bred from prize sow at Guelph, to second prize boar at Toronto and first at London. Long thrifty type. The same boar for service. Lakeview George 6, 63118, fee $1.50 at time of delivery. H. L. PRINGLE, R. R. No. 4., Napanee, Ont. 29b

24 Years the same "good" tea

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

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The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents,
Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
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HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
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ONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John Street
Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51y

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

The Soldier Settlement Board
of Canada

Full information regarding Soldier Land Settlement Work may now be secured at the offices of the Agricultural Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture throughout the Province.

Agricultural Representative for
Lennox and Addington County

G. B. CURRAN,
NAPANEE, - - ONT.

Why do painters and those who know use and recommend Copalline Varnishes? Because it dries quickly with a beautiful gloss—will not turn white with water, and wears like iron. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

STRIKE MAY SOON END.

Conditions In Winnipeg Show Decided Improvement.

WINNIPEG, June 17.—Rumors are thick that quick action is coming regarding a settlement of the Winnipeg general strike. A definition of "collective bargainings," announced Monday morning by the three metal trades shops, which has been the storm centre of the whole trouble, has cleared the air considerably, and left the way open for the Strike Committee to get "out from under," if it has that inclination.

The metal trades employers' definition of collective bargaining is endorsed by Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, by the officials of the running trades who have been acting as mediators, and by the heads of the three railway systems in the West. All declare that the employers' proposal is the same as that prevailing in the railway trades.

In brief, it is recognition of the International Unions of the crafts employed in the metal trades' shops. These are to be called in when the Shop Committee of the employes and the management are unable to agree.

The employers still refuse to recognize the Metal Trades Council, which is a federation of all crafts employed in the metal industry.

The officials of the running trades who have acted as mediators, were again in session Monday. It was announced that they are dealing with the railway situation, but it is understood that the other matter is also being taken up with representatives of the Trades and Labor Council.

R. B. Russel, business agent of the Metal Trades Council, and a member of the Strike Committee, was closeted with the mediators for some time yesterday afternoon. He refused to make any statement.

There was a report Monday that returned soldiers who had gone on strike from the postal service were negotiating to return to work in a body. If they do, it is believed the Government will give them their places back. Their return would mean the breaking of the postal strike. All mail routes in the centre of the city are being covered again once a day. In other parts mail is being distributed at the postal stations. Newspaper mail is still badly delayed.

GOUIN HOLDS POWER.

Quebec Government Is Returned on Nomination Day.

MONTREAL, June 17.—Sir Lomer Gouin's Government was practically returned to power Monday at nomination day. This is the first time in the history of Provincial or Federal elections in Canada that a Government has been able to secure a majority of the members elected by acclamation. In some divisions where there are contests, both or more candidates claim to be Liberals, either favoring the Government or running as Independent Liberals because of the fact that another Liberal has been officially endorsed as the candidate, but in these cases such so-called Independent Liberal candidates will probably join the Government forces in the Assembly if elected.

Lack of organization, due to the shortness of the notice given, and the absence of means for a general contest was responsible for the fact that there was no organized opposition to the Gouin forces on anything like a general scale. With the exception of Hon. Napoleon Seguin, Minister without portfolio in the Government, all the Ministers are returned by acclamation. This excepts Hon. Jeremie Decarie, Provincial Secretary, who decided not to run in the county of Maisonneuve, and who will probably be given a seat in the Legislative Council so that he may continue in the Government.

That there are more than 40 acclamations out of a House of 81 deputies did not occasion much surprise, for the predictions generally had been around that way, there having been a great lack of Opposition candidates. Especially did this prove to be correct in the Quebec district, all but two or three seats in that section of the province running down to the Gulf having gone to the Liberal party by acclamation.

There was only one Conservative elected by acclamation. That was Brig.-Gen. C. A. Smart, in Westmount. There was last-minute opposition offered to Mr. Arthur Sauve, Leader of the Opposition, in Two Mountains, and also to Mr. C. E. Gault, in St. George's. In both these cases, however, it would appear that the sudden candidates acted upon their own, for the Liberal organization very early in the campaign appeared not desirous of trying chances in these two Conservative strongholds.

Soldier Shot In Riots.

LONDON, June 17. — One soldier was seriously injured and considerable property damage was caused by another riot at the Canadian camp at Witley on Saturday night. A crowd of 2,000 soldiers, incensed at the delays in sailings of troopships, wrecked about eight shops in "tin town," looted every canteen, set free prisoners from every guard room in camp, and started fires which resulted in the destruction of the garrison theatre and several stores. During an attack to break into a sergeants' mess Pte. D. McInnes was shot through the neck in a struggle with Regimental Sergt.-Major McIniny. A number of arrests were made. There was some further disturbances on Sunday afternoon.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

German submarine U-79 arrived in Toronto harbor.

Lt.-Col. R. C. Windeyer, formerly of the 74th Battalion, died suddenly in his 51st year.

The Detroit Street Railway strike still continues. Auto owners are giving free rides to citizens.

Six Canadian war bond issues made new high quotations on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Grain Growers' conventions are called by the Saskatchewan Association for all the Federal ridings.

Lt.-Col. Barker, V.C., the noted Canadian airman, at a civic luncheon in his honor, gave an interesting account of "spy-dropping."

Sinn Fein hopes have been restimulated, the London Daily Mail says, by President Wilson's intention to receive the Irish-American delegates.

Premier Lloyd George has received the South African Nationalist delegates and informed them that Britain can take no action upon their demands.

President W. J. Bulman, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in his annual address, declared no quarter would be given to the One Big Union.

A strike of railway shopmen that would tie up every railway in Canada is threatened if the demands of No. 4 Division are not granted by 10 o'clock next Tuesday.

George Douglas, of Cavan Woollen Mill, drowned himself Monday in the millpond at Cavan, after first tying forty pounds in weight around his neck. He was nearly sixty, unmarried, and had suffered recently from melancholia.

Serious clashes occurred in Winnipeg between strike sympathizers and the special soldier constables, numbers on both sides being beaten, one mounted policeman, a Victoria Cross winner, being, so severely injured his recovery is doubtful.

THURSDAY.

Minnie E. Dinwoodie, of Stratford, was drowned while bathing in a pond.

T. F. Morrison, a special constable, was shot through the leg during a small riot in Winnipeg.

Women were admitted to the laymen's meeting of the Toronto Methodist Conference for the first time.

Kingston is to be made a national harbor and foot of the lakes terminal for the grain transhipping trade.

Mr. Lloyd Harris told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of vast opportunities in Europe to sell Canada's goods.

Galt Board of Trade has appointed a committee to investigate local conditions contributing to the high cost of living.

Methodist laymen were rebuked by Rev. Dr. Ernest Thomas for not having read the industrial report to the last General Conference.

The mortgagees of the London & Lake Traction Co. have accepted an offer from St. Thomas of $25,000 for all their property in that city.

Raymond Shaw, of Chatham township, aged 19, died as a result of being thrown from a loaded manure spreader and run over by its rear wheels.

The Management Committee of the Toronto Board of Education decided in favor of coatless boys in the dispute arising at Harbord Collegiate Institute.

President Wilson undertakes at the request of Irish-Americans to bring Irish questions unofficially to the attention of the other Peace Commissioners.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine operating in the Baltic Sea has been missing since June 4 and is presumed to have been lost with all hands.

The Winnipeg Police Commission removed Chief MacPherson and made Deputy Chief Newton acting chief in consequence of the former's declining to relinquish control of the force.

FRIDAY.

A number of loaded shells were stolen from a hangar at the Dominion arsenal at Quebec.

Alex. Stewart, a prominent farmer near Harriston, dropped dead while working in a field.

Maple Leaf Mining Co. had profits of $929,105, compared with $1,021,266 the previous year.

Advices from China indicate that the Japanese boycott may develop into an anti-foreign movement.

A. W. Wright, Vice-Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, died at his home in Parkdale.

Two newspapers have resumed publication in Buenos Aires. This is their first appearance for thirteen days.

The building trades strike at Halifax is ended, the six unions accepting the employers' offer or arbitration.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their closing session drew up an extensive legislative program.

Final efforts were made in court to save Frank McCullough from hanging this morning, but were unsuccessful.

Rev. Dr. Chown, speaking before the Toronto Methodist Conference, denounced sympathetic strikes and Bolshevism.

The British War Office has issued a denial of the report from Stockholm that British troops are advancing on Stockholm.

At the Central W.M.C.A. meet, in Toronto last evening, Freeman bettered George Goulding's mark for the 3,500-metre walk.

Some of the Parisian society people are acting as strike-breakers in Paris. Baron Henry Rothschild has been acting as chauffeur on an auto bus.

The body of Edward Watson, a returned soldier, was found in a building at Brockville used as a convalescent home for soldiers, the place being filled with gas from a gas stove.

The bodies of F. L. Sharp and Joe Higalach, prospectors, have been found, with several bullet holes in them, in the Rocky Mountains, 179 miles west of Hudson's Hope; foul play is suspected.

SATURDAY.

Three died of injuries sustained in the Newmarket explosion.

Over $47,000 was contributed for missions at a meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Royal Yeast has been the standard yeast in Canada for over 50 years, and it is a well known fact that bread made with Royal Yeast possesses a greater amount of nourishment than that made with any other.

The royal commission on Industrial Unrest held is final sitting in Ottawa.

A fine gold watch, suitably engrav-
Miss Marie Hollins, of New York, won the Metropolitan Women's golf championship.

Countess Markevicz, the Sinn Fein leader, has been arrested at Dublin and taken to Cork.

The allied answer to the German counter-proposals will be presented on Monday morning.
ed, was presented to each of eighty returned soldiers of Lancaster, Bainsville and vicinity.

A British squadron, according to a Swedish report, is bombarding the Bolshevik base at Kronstadt.

Preparations are again under way at Versailles for the formal ceremony in connection with signing the Treaty of Peace.

Chief Georges Regis, of the Montagnais Indians, heads a delegation going to Ottawa to obtain help for needy families of trappers.

John Bolton, a fisher of Niagara-on-the-Lake, ran out of gasoline, and, having no oars in his boat, the launch was adrift two days and a night.

The annual picnic of the London Collegiate Institute and Public Schools was attended by more than ten thousand pupils, their parents and friends.

Mrs. Alan Nicol, wife of the captain of the Ontario No. 2, died very suddenly at Cobourg Thursday night; she had her trunk partly packed for a visit to her old home in Scotland.

Professional lacrosse will be played again in this section of Canada, the Canadian Lacrosse Association, comprising one team in Toronto and one in St. Catharines, having been organized last night.

MONDAY.

Knox Church, Galt, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

Wm. Nelson, of Lindsay, died in his garden from the heat on Saturday.

A general strike of the members of the miners' Federation to take place.

Seven trainloads of troops from the Olympic reached Exhibition Camp, Toronto.

The Society of Friends in Ontario is celebrating this week its hundredth anniversary.

The strike of transport workers in Paris was called off, and the men started work to-day.

Ralph De Palma, driving a Packard car, broke the fifty-mile record at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday.

No drastic action will be taken by Cobalt miners pending negotiations with the Department of Labor.

An instructor at the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, was shot by an inmate in resisting recapture after escape.

Robbers stole an auto in Toronto, and, going to a gasoline service station, carried off the office safe containing $400.

Earl Roberts, aged 17, was drowned while swimming at a picnic at Dundurn Park, Hamilton, on Saturday evening.

A non-striking workman at the Billancourt aviation works in France was seized on Friday by strikers and thrown into the Seine river.

R. W. Harnell, an old man, was killed on the railway track near Halifax while walking the track on the way to tend his wife's grave in the cemetery nearby.

Herbert Lloyd, of Hay Bay, his daughter and granddaughter, were all killed, as also their team of horses, when struck by a fast train while driving into Napanee Saturday.

WEDNESDAY.

The dispute between the packers and butchers of Toronto was finally adjusted.

Walter Rawcliffe, young son of John Rawcliffe, of Paris, was drowned in the Nith river.

The strike called by the French Federation of Miners went into effect yesterday morning.

Walter Hagen, golf champion, will go to England next season to compete for the British open title.

The fall of Kronstadt, the naval base of Petrograd, is imminent, according to reports by naval circles at Hilsingfors.

Harold Gilloghly, of Kingston, 16 years of age, was drowned at Yonker, where he had gone to attend a camp meeting.

The Australian tennis team which won the inter-allied tournament in Paris will come to America for the American championships.

Provincial police officers say they have seized documents proving that the I. W. W. and the One Big Union are the one and same organization.

Maj.-Gen. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, introduced a bill to provide for a permanent force not exceeding 10,000, instead of 5,000, as at present.

Miss May Barnhart, of Cornwall, a school teacher, and Gus Bradley are believed to have been drowned in the St. Lawrence four miles below Prescott.

E. N. Macdonald, of South Drummer, president of the U. F. O. for Peterborough county, was nominated as farmers' candidate for that riding in the Legislature.

Sir Lomer Gouin's Government was returned by acclamation in the nominations in Quebec, obtaining more than forty seats unopposed out of the eighty-one in the Legislature.

A strike order to 40,000 railway shopmen throughout Canada was issued by the executive of Division No. 4 at Montreal, to take effect to-day unless concessions are made by the Canadian Railway War Board.

FLEW OVER ATLANTIC

History Is Made by Two British Fliers.

Airmen "Hopped Off" From St. John's, Nfld., In Vickers-Vimy Biplane and Reached Clifden, Ireland, 16 Hours and 12 Minutes Later—Had Perilous Voyage and Crashed When Landing.

LONDON, June 17.—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine, was realized Sunday morning, when two young British officers, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It was a straightaway clean-cut flight, achieved in sixteen hours and twelve minutes, from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles.

But the brief and modest description which comes from the airmen at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprize. Fog and mists hung over the North Atlantic, and the Vickers-Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate herself from the fogs—airplanes' worst enemies. She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down, only ten feet above the water.

Before coming to earth, near the Clifden Wireless Station, Alcock circled the wireless aerials, seeking the best spot to reach the earth. But no suitable ground was found, so he chanced it in a bog.

The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators. They found Brown dazed and Alcock temporarily deafened by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be escorted to the wireless station they telegraphed the news to their friends; then they had breakfast. "That is the best way to cross the Atlantic," said Lieut. Brown after he had eaten.

Mists robbed the night of the advantage of the full moon, and the wireless apparatus was torn away by the wind soon after the start. So the young pioneers of the Atlantic flight without a stop were thrown upon their own resources. The skilful navigation which brought the machine near the centre of the Irish coast line was one of the finest features of the flight.

For men who had undergone the incredible strain of sixteen hours at top speed without landmarks or wireless guidance and who were forced to make a landing on, to them, an uncharted coast, it was doubly a game of chance. The Marconi plant at Clifden furnished a recognizable goal. They circled about it and took their chances at alighting in a bog and came off with smaller damage than Blercet, when he descended outside of Dover Castle from his then memorable feat of crossing the English Channel.

Capt. Alcock explained the silence of his radio instrument during the trip by saying that the wireless propellor blew off soon after the airplane left Newfoundland.

"We were much jammed by strong wireless signals not intended for us," he added.

The Air Ministry stated that certain marks were put on the airplane at Newfoundland which must be officially identified by a member of the Royal Air Force before the flight is declared to have been officially completed. It was said at the Ministry that it was probable one of its officials would leave Dublin in an airplane to relieve Alcock and Brown. It was hardly believed there that the machine could be repaired before several days had passed, and it was thought both the aviators would proceed to England by train.

Plans for receiving Alcock and Brown are being hurriedly formulated by the Aero Club and the Air Ministry. It had not been believed that the aviators would be able to leave Newfoundland for another week. Their start was a complete surprise, and the quick success of the trip found officials unprepared to welcome them.

Entries for the aerial derby were supposed to close Sunday, but they will be held open in hope of inducing Alcock to compete.

King George learned of the success of the flight of Alcock and Brown as he was leaving church at Westminster yesterday. The King immediately telegraphed his congratulation to the airmen, and many high officials also sent them messages of greetings.

Maj.-Gen. Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, on behalf of King George, wired Alcock and Brown as follows:—

"It is with pleasure that I have to convey to you the following message I have received from the King:

" 'The King is delighted to receive the welcome announcement that Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown have landed safely in Ireland, after a trans-Atlantic flight.

" 'His Majesty wishes you to communicate at once with the officers and to convey to them the King's warmest congratulations on the success of theri splendid achievement.' "

There is something romantic about the accomplishment of the flight besides its spanning of the Atlantic, and that is because Lieut. Brown, born in Glasgow, was in reality flying to his bride, for, according to the Daily Mail, "arrangements are on foot for the immediate celebration of the wedding of Lieut. Brown and Miss G. R. Kennedy, daughter of Maj. D. E. Kennedy of the chief aircraft production department of the Ministry of Munitions, a department in which Brown was scheduled for duty and specially released for duty and specially released by the Ministry at Messrs. Vickers' request to act as navigator of the Vimy."

Reject Soviet Rule.

WEIMAR, June 17.—The Socialist Congress has rejected a proposal for a Soviet constitution for Germany. The proposal received only one vote.

The congress adopted a resolution declining to give pensions to members of former royal families.

Woman's Wrongs.

In Boston, in the early part of the last century, girls were permitted to attend the public schools only during the summer, as then there was room for them, as the attendance of boys fell off during that season.

DAY SET FOR SIGNING

No More Changes to Be Made in Treaty

Germans Must Accept the Allied Terms on June 21, and If They Refuse to Do So the Blockade Will Be Resumed, to Be Followed by March Upon Berlin.

PARIS, June 17.—The Council of Four finished its labor Saturday on the reply to the Germans, which will go to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau Monday. The last day permitted them for acceptance or rejecting of the treaty is June 21.

If the German reply is in the negative, the allied armies will start to March into Germany the following day and a new blockade will be immediately effective.

If the Germans express their willingness to sign the document the ceremony will probably take place Monday in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

The changes in the text of the treaty will not be communicated in a preliminary way to the allied powers of the inter-allied conference. The Council of Four, however, received the delegates of Poland and Czecho and Slovakia as the two smaller states chiefly interested, and outlined to them the Council's determinations.

Belgium, for some reason, was not represented. The four had before this placed their approval on the new financial clauses and the remaining sections of the treaty and had sent the reports thus available to the drafting committee.

The communication will consist of a letter of transmission, of about 4,500 words, explaining in detail the motives of the Council and giving a detailed statement of all changes made in the original draft.

It is doubtful whether the complete new text will be in print in time to be handed to the Germans, when Secretary Dutasta or one of his aides goes to Versailles to transmit the reply to von Brockdorff-Rantzau without any formal ceremony.

The five days' period accorded the Germans includes the three days' notification required for the denunciation of the armistice. The substitution of civil for military authority during the period of occupation of the left bank of the Rhine is one of the important changes proposed in the allied reply to the German counter-proposals. This is provided by the establishment of a civilian commission made up of one member each of the great powers. The commission will sit in the occupied territory and supervise the administration of the local civilian authorities, thus giving distinctly civilian rule, instead of martial law.

Provision is also made for an extensive reduction of the contemplated military force in the occupied territory, as the substitution of civil rule makes unnecessary the continuance of a large military body. No change is contemplated in the time of occupation, which will remain at fifteen years.

While a reduced military force will remain, it will be engaged in military duties without taking part in the administration of the region. The reduction probably will affect all nationalities, but principally the French, whose occupational force at one time was estimated at 600,000. Another effect of the change will be to reduce the military charges against Germany, which pays the cost of all the occupational troops.

The allied reply concerning the admission of Germany to the League of Nations involves no change in the terms of the covenant, which stand as in the original treaty. The reply merely specifies what the allies consider compliance with the admission clauses of the covenant, which, in the case of Germany, would be fulfilment of international obligations, including the execution of the terms of the treaty and the payment of reparations.

"The allied armies are ready to move forward upon an instant's notice if Germany does not sign the treaty," the Temps says. "The German armies are without airplanes, without material and without food supplies, and would be unable to make any effective resistance.

"The Belgians, holding from Cologne to the frontier of Holland, are within a day's march of Essen, and the British, supporting the Belgians, would move forward and occupy the mining regions. The American army would occupy Frankfort, and the French would take Hanau, Wurseburg and Ulm."

NO QUARTER GIVEN.

Terrible Fighting Between Czechs and Hungarians.

PRAGUE, June 17. — Czecho-Slovak efforts against the Hungarian Soviet troops are beginning to take effect. The Hungarians appear to be halted, although much sanguinary fighting is going on, no quarter being given by either side. The Czech losses were severe last week, often only 24 men remaining from single companies. Large numbers of soldiers who are returning from Russia and also from the Italian front have joined the Czecho-Slovak army and are improving the situation.

The fact that the rioting in Prague a fortnight ago coincided with the offensive of the Soviet army leaves little doubt that the disorders here were due to the Bolshevik. Martial law has been proclaimed to prevent further troubles threatened by the elections for seats in Parliament. Eight parties have candidates in the field.

Among the reforms agitated in the campaign is one favoring the sending of a delegation to Rome to ask that the rites of the Catholic Church in Czecho-Slovakia be performed in the Czech language instead of Latin, and that priests be permitted to marry.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 17.—Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were:—

Manitoba Wheat (in Store, Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $2.24½.
No. 2 northern, $2.21½.
No. 3 northern, $2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, $2.11.

Manitoba Oats (in Store, Fort William)
No. 2 C.W., 78c.
No. 3 C.W., 77c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 77c.
No. 1 feed, 75⅝c.
No. 2 feed, 70⅝c.

Manitoba Barley (in Store, Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., $1.33¾.
No. 4 C.W., $1.29¾.
Rejected, $1.21¾.
Feed, $1.21¾.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 3 yellow, nominal.
No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 3 white, 77c to 80c.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points)
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.11 to $2.19.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $2.07 to $2.15.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.09 to $2.17.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $2.06 to $2.14.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.10.

Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, $1.28 to $1.32.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba Flour.
Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario Flour (in Jute Bags, Prompt Shipment).
Government standard, $10.75 to $11, Montreal; $10.75 to $11, Toronto.

Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $42.
Shorts, per ton, $44.
Good feed flour, per bag, $2.80 to $2.90.

Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, $33 to $35.
Mixed, per ton, $20 to $24.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.

Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—No. 2, $2.13 per bushel.
Spring wheat—No. 2, $2.11 per bushel.
Goose wheat—No. 3, $2.08 per bushel.
Barley—Malting, $1.30 per bushel.
Oats—86c to 87c per bushel.
Hay—Timothy, $35 to $37 per ton; mixed and clover, $31 to $34 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
July	174	177¾	174	177	173¾
Sept.	167¼	170⅝	168¼	170⅝	166½
Dec.	145½	149⅝	145½	149⅝	144⅝
Oats—					
July	69⅞	71¾	69⅞	71⅝	69¼
Sept.	68⅝	71⅝	68⅜	71⅝	68⅝
Dec.	69⅝	72⅜	69½	72⅛	68⅝
Pork—					
July	52.00	52.00	51.10	51.35	51.75
Sept.	49.70	49.70	48.90	49.35	49.50
Lard—					
July	36.00	36.00	35.55	35.60	35.80
Sept.	35.35	35.35	34.65	34.75	34.85
Ribs—					
July	28.25	28.25	27.90	28.00	28.30
Sept.	27.85	28.10	27.75	27.90	28.12

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, June 17. — With very light receipts of about 1500 cattle at the Union Stock Yards yesterday the prices for practically all classes of cattle was about 50c over the close of Thursday's market. Milkers and springers, especially the latter of the good classes, were readily taken up.

Butcher cows and bulls were strong, and short-keep feeders were steady. Altogether it was a good all round market with the advances in some spots probably a trifle more than the quotation.

The calf market with fair big run of 852 head was good and strong and a big 50c up over last week. The sheep and lambs held steady, especially the lambs, but some of the drovers were disposed to think the sheep market was off.

The run of hogs was 2244 and the prices held steady with the close of the week. For the balance of the week the buyers for the plants are quoting 21¼c f.o.b., 22¼c fed and watered and 22½c weighed off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 16.—Hogs—Receipts 40,000; estimated tomorrow 50,000; market active, mostly 30c higher than Saturday's average. Top, $21, a new high record. Bulk, $21.25 to $21.50; heavyweight, $21.30 to $21.50; medium weight, $21.15 to $21.60; lightweight, $21 to $21.60; light light, $19 to $21.15; heavy packing sows, smooth, $20.75 to $21.15; packing sows, rough, $20 to $20.75; pigs, $18 to $19.

Cattle—Receipts 14,000; estimated tomorrow 15,000; beef steers, steady to strong; she stock and calves, strong to 25c higher; bulls, steady; feeders steady. Beef steers, medium and heavyweight, choice and prime, $15 to $16.25; medium and good, $12.25 to $15; common, $10.75 to $12.35; lightweight, good and choice, $12.75 to $14.76; common and medium, $10 to $16; butcher cattle, heifers, $7.75 to $13; cows, $7.50 to $12.65; canners and cutters, $6 to $7.50; veal calves, light and handy weight, $16 to $17.25 feeder steers, $9.75 to $13; stockers steers, $8.25 to $12.25.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100; 50c to 75c higher. Prime steers, $15 to $15.50; shipping steers, $14.50 to $15; butchers, $9.50 to $14.50; yearlings, $11 to $16; heifers, $8.50 to $15.50; cows, $12.25; bulls, $8 to $11.50; stockers and feeders, $8.50 to $11.50; fresh cows and springers, $50 to $165.

Calves—Receipts, 2,800, steady, $6 to $19.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; pigs, 50c to 75c higher. Heavy, mixed and yorkers, $22.25; light yorkers and pigs, $21; roughs, $19.50 to $20; stags, $12 to $16; starters, $21.75 to $22.15.

Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 2,000; steady. Lambs, $12 to $19; yearlings $10 to $17; wethers, $11 to $11.50; ewes, $5 to $10; mixed sheep, $10.50 to $11.

Face Murder Charge.

GALT, June 17. — Following the inquest at which a verdict was returned implicating them in the crime, Ivan Petcoff and Stayko Boyeff, two Stratford Bulgarians, were charged in the Police Court with the murder of a Russian, John Sorokaty, whose body was found under a pile of stones on the Sheldon farm, near Galt. Both were committed to stand trial at the Assizes.

As the result of the revelation of the crime to the police by Stayko Boyeff, Ivan Petcoff has been held for about two weeks on a charge of murder, and Boyeff as a material witness. Boyeff signed a statement to the effect that he helped bury the murdered Russian before he was dead, and this resulted in him also being charged with murder.

A Glorious Record.

The magnificent record of Canada's national game was made the subject of Brig.-Gen. Gunn in a recent speech. He said that the editor of one of Canada's leading papers had informed him that lacrosse had a larger proportionate representation at the front than any other game played in the Dominion. It was due to the manner in which lacrosse players had responded to the call to enlist that the game had languished since 1914. It had the distinction of being the only game in Canada to be practically killed out by the war.

EDWARD CLARKE COMPANY.

THE EDWARD CLARKE COMPANY.

The musical organization of the third day will be the Edward Clarke Company of Chicago, consisting of:

Mr. Clarke, Baritone
Mrs. Clarke, Violinist
Mr. Prahl, Pianist

These three Artists have made a name for themselves in the Musical World. Mr Clarke is in constant demand by the leading Musical and Territorial Societies, having recently appeared with the Apolo Club of Chicago, the Arion Club of Milwaukee and many other Clubs of high standing.

Mrs. Clarke is a native of Poland, a country that has produced some of the world's greatest Violinists. Among others she studied under Jacques Thibaud, who is considered by many as the world's foremost Violinist. She plays her way into the hearts of her audience.

Mr. Prahl has made a reputation for himself as a Composer and Pianist.

They present a programme of the best music in the most popular way.

At Napanee, Chautauqua week, July 5th to 11th.

Save the Money
You Waste and Make It
Earn You More Money

In June W-S.S. Cost $4.05

BUY W-S-S WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

War Savings Stamps can be bought wherever this sign is displayed.

How much of your wages do you fritter away each week on trifles?

If you reckon it up you will probably find that at least five per cent. disappears thus "like snow wreaths in thaw."

If your weekly wage is $15.00 you spend easily 75 cents of that on "mere nothings" before you know it.

But suppose you said to your employer: "Each week I want you to keep 75 cents out of my pay envelope and invest it for me in War Savings Stamps. As you buy each War Savings Stamp put it in my pay envelope, and go on doing that for a year."

You will never miss that 75 cents. But at the end of the year you will have over $36.00 invested in Savings Stamps. By then they will be worth considerably more than $36.00, and by 1924 they will be worth $45.00.

War Savings Stamps are guaranteed by the Dominion Government. They have the whole resources of Canada as their security, the same as Victory Loans. And they bear an unusually high rate of interest. You can cash them at any time, however, if you need to.

Make Your Savings Serve You and Serve Your Country—Invest Them in War Savings Stamps.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!
Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads
We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express

Protection in England

FREE trade newspapers are sharply criticizing the Government's policy regarding importations, as disclosed by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, in the House of Commons, when he said that all importations of manufactured and semi-manufactured commodities which are permitted to enter Great Britain will be controlled by a system of special licenses until September 1, when the question will be "reviewed."

The newspapers denounce this proposal as an attempt to introduce protection without any mandate from the voters, insist that a great majority of the voters are opposed to a protective system and declare that England is still a free-trade country at heart. They say that "Great Britain gained her commercial and financial supremacy through free trade and can hold it only by free trade."

One point on which newspapers of all shades and views on the tariff are agreed is that after British manufacturers and merchants have enjoyed the sort of protection afforded them by the license system, the "vested interests will have been upbuilt, or at least fostered, which will make it difficult to revert to a free trade basis."

From the viewpoint of importers, the license system handicaps them with all the disadvantages of a protective tariff without stabilizing virtue of certainty. They say that with a protective tariff of 30 or 40 per cent. or any specific rate, they would know where they stand and might adjust prices and do business in accordance with well-known conditions. At present they do not know whether to plan to do any business, because they cannot count on being licensed to import any given quantity of products or on being prohibited altogether from making imports.

The Government, however, is able to present strong reasons for special measures. British industries have been torn to pieces by the war. They have been compelled to give up all ordinary business, transform their plants into munition factories and take orders from the Government. They have virtually submerged themselves in the Government machine and now claim that the Government is under obligations to give them help and protection in the broadest sense during a breathing spell sufficient for them to readjust themselves to peace conditions.

England is swarming with American business who came over fully expecting to re-establish their old connections as soon as the vital factor of tonnage permitted. They realized that while the war was being waged the Allied Governments had the first call on shipping, regardless of private interests. They have the tonnage now, but find that official barriers have been erected against their using it.

Some think they have a grievance. They kept up their British establishments at a loss during the war on the expectation of doing business again immediately after the close of the struggle.

The process of obtaining import licenses is that each prospective importer must present his case to the Board of Trade and to the Controller of Imports. Each case is dealt with on its merits, as the controller judges it from the importers' standpoint and the Board of Trade's first consideration is whether the goods in question can be obtained from British firms. If they can, the license is refused. If importer makes a particularly strong case for special consideration, he will be permitted to ship limited quantities.

Conspicuous among the American products which find themselves against what virtually amounts to a stonewall are motors, boots and typewriters which cost from $200 to $300 in England to-day.

It is said a great British company which has hitherto devoted its plants to manufacture of implements of war is paying tribute to the prospective league of nations by transforming its works into factories for the manufacture of typewriting machines. Sir Donald MacLean, Liberal leader, asked in the House of Commons whether the Government had not given guarantees to the soap-making industry. France is concerned with that question, because Marseilles has hitherto been the world's most important base for soap products, and is is reported that an English interest has planned big works there.

The self-governing dominions of Great Britain are exempt from the difficulties the Government's implies on foreign merchants.

The Associated Press attempts merely to describe the situation because it is a subject of great interest to business men everywhere and a source of controversy between different schools of British economists. It is looked upon as the beginning of an important chapter in the after-the-war economic adjustment.

The arguments of the free traders have been roughly summarized by the London Post, which is the strongest protectionist paper in Great Britain. It also points out the possible weakness of the temporary licensing measure, saying:

"We believe the licensing system is a vicious system. It leads to favoritism and corruption and leaves too much discretion in the hands of officials. At the beginning of the war, if the Government had been honest, it would have accepted the logic of the situation and imposed a tariff, but sooner or later a tariff must come."

Because of the high price of steel the large rolling mills in connection with the Canadian Steel Foundries have been closed.

Toronto Landmark Destroyed.

One of the old landmarks of Toronto—the Black Horse Hotel—which has stood at the corner of Front and George streets for nearly a century—since 1820—has at last fallen a prey to the ravages of time, and is now being demolished.

Built as a residence in 1820 by George Munro, it later became the leading hotel in the market district. Its southern windows, looking out upon Toronto Bay, would have seen the first long funnelled, paddle-wheel steamers, with much splashing and smoke, making their first voyages on the great lakes and have watched the harbor front grow from a muddy bank to its present industrial importance.

The old tavern has for many years been shorn of its former pride. Owing to its dilapidated condition it has not been used as a hotel for seven years. Chadwick was the name of the last proprietor. John Holderness, who left about 1886, Capt. Cox, Charles Ireson, Wales and Grimblebee, were some of his predecessors. For many years it has been used as a lodging house. It was the property of the Munro estate.

Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto gives the following story of the old house: "Just after the close of the war of 1812, two brothers, Scotchmen by birth, came to York from Niagara, and engaged in business here. Their names were John and George Munro. George, the younger of the brothers, was but a boy of fourteen at the time of commencing his mercantile career. In the spring of 1822 the brothers were contributors to the fund for building two bridges over the Don. About this time or earlier, for George Munro was a very young man at the time, he was married, and changed his residence to a new house, which he built about 1820, at the northeast corner of Front and George streets. The building, which is still standing, and now known as the Black Horse Hotel, has been somewhat altered from its original appearance, and its surroundings have greatly changed.

"The main part of the building does not differ much from the original structure, which was a commodious two-storey frame house painted white, standing about fifteen feet back from Front street. About the Front street residence was a large lot extending halfway back to King street, and about an equal distance towards Frederick street. It was handsomely laid out, planted in part with choice fruit trees and blooming in other parts with flowers. Opposite the house on the Bay shore bank was a piece of ground owned by Mr. Munro and by him enclosed by a fence and planted with shrubbery and nearby a great elm tree about which Indians used to camp."

Mr. Munro was an active partizan in politics, with strongly Conservative tendencies. In 1841 he was elected mayor of Toronto, and while holding that office carried to England Toronto's congratulating address on the birth of the Prince of Wales. During the session of 1844-1845 he sat in Parliament for South York.

Course for English Brides.

Further evidence that Ontario intends to do all she can for the English brides whom the soldiers are bringing over in such large numbers, is shown by the announcement made by Dr. Creelman, of Guelph Agricultural College, that a special short course in housekeeping will be opened for them at Macdonald Institute from May 16th to June 28th. The course will include laundry work, done in the Canadian way, dairying and domestic economy. Many of the English girls will find our cook stoves quite puzzling at first. They will discover there are many little differences in the Canadian "way" of doing things, and such a course should prove of great assistance to them, especially to those who are going to settle in the country. The cost of the course is $30, and to those who can afford it, it will be money well spent.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

British Admiralty Flag, Red With Yellow Anchor, Does Not Return Salutes

IT has been stated generally in the press that the Admiralty flag flown by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, on visiting the United States, has never previously been flown out of "British home waters."

The accuracy of the statement is questionable. Van der Velde's famous picture of the Naseby bringing Charles I over from Holland shows the Royal Standard at the main, the union at the mizzen, the ensign at the stern, and the Admiralty flag at the fore.

The Admiralty flag of that day was, as now, a red flag with a gold or yellow anchor having a cable twisted like a border all around the anchor, but touching it nowhere except where it passed through the ring, and it was, of course, the flag of the Lord High Admiral, who, however, when the King was not present, during the seventeenth century, usually flew the Royal Standard.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, certainly by 1725, the design became a "foul anchor," that is, an anchor having the cable twisted around the shank—an abomination in the eyes of all good seamen. The type of anchor is still to be seen on naval button and on the seal of the Admiralty.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century we find the cable on either side of the anchor, but touching it at four points alternately above and below the cross bar and flukes as well as passing through the ring.

The authority for flying the Admiralty flag is to be found in the "King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions." It reads as follows: "The Lord High Admiral's flag is to be worn in ships in which the Lord High Admiral or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral are embarked."

The Admiralty flag does not return salutes from any of his Majesty's ships, whether bearing admirals' flags or the ordinary pennant. When necessary orders are given to "some other ship in company" to return the salute of a foreign man-of-war.

When the sovereign goes on board any ship of war the Royal Standard is hoisted at the main, the flag of the Lord High Admiral (i.e., the Admiralty flag) at the fore, and the union flag at the mizzen, or aboard a vessel of less than three masts they are hoisted "in the most conspicuous parts of her."

All royal yachts have now three masts, and the Medina, which took the King on his visit to India, having only two masts, was fitted with an extra one amidships on which was hoisted the Royal Standard, the Admiralty and union flags respectively at the fore and main. It is worthy of note that the red ensign, originally the senior naval color, was hoisted by all royal yachts from the time of Charles II until 1864, when the white ensign became the distinguishing flag of the navy, the blue of the naval reserve, and, broadly speaking, of Government vessels (not ships of war), and the red of the mercantile marine.

The Admiralty flag of to-day is somewhat similar to that designed at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the anchor is smaller, and no part of the cable is above it.

AN ENERGETIC MINISTER.

Sir Robert Horne Picked by Sir Eric Geddes.

George Watson's school at Edinburgh has reason to be proud of its famous scholars. Sir Eric Geddes and his brother, Sir Auckland Geddes, as well as the new Minister of Labor, Sir Robert Horne, K.C., M.P., are old Watsonians. Many people expressed surprise that a brand-new M.P. should be put into a position of such difficulty as that of Minister of Labor, and were inclined to exclaim: "Another lawyer!" but it can be easily shown that the Prime Minister was not without excellent reasons for his choice.

For one thing, Sir Robert Horne, like the Prime Minister himself, is a son of the people. He was brought up in a mining village, and although a son of the manse, he owes his early education to the village school of Slamanan, in Stirlingshire.

When he entered his "teens" his father sent him to George Watson's, and it was there that he planted his feet firmly on the lower rungs of the ladder of distinction. At school he worked hard and played hard, and won a scholarship at Glasgow University. There he maintained himself with further scholarships, for his only assets were brains and a determination to make good.

He took degrees in arts and law, and presently accepted a professorship in modern philosopy at Bangor University. As his new university played soccer he put into the new game all the vim of the old.

He had built up a big commercial law practice in Edinburgh when war broke out, and when the Ministers of National Service was inaugurated Mr. Neville Chamberlain asked him to join it as Deputy Director of Agriculture, and thus his first big official job was to get labor for the land.

Meanwhile Sir Eric Geddes had been called to reorganize the transport system in all the theatres of war, and he at once "borrowed" his old friend from the Ministry of National Service as Assistant Inspector-General.

Mr. Horne (as he then was) became a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, went to France, and made a special study of transport. He prepared reports so admirably that when Sir Eric was transferred to the Admiralty he took the lawyer-colonel with him.

Presently came the cry for ships to take the place of those destroyed by U-boats. Not only was there a shortage of bread and bacon, but of steel also! Mr. Horne was asked to tackle the steel question, and by initiating the system of standardization of demand and supply as well as of material—that is, giving certain firms only certain types and sizes of work to do—he speeded up the steel output tremendously and saved a difficult situation.

Afterwards he reorganized timber supply, centralized the supply of oxygen for oxygen-welding, and took up the question of electric welding in shipyards. Later the Admiralty Labor Department was placed in his hands, where he had control of 2,500 firms with 500,000 workers.

Manifesto Was Issued By Indian Moderates Against the Extremists

THE special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, writing from Calcutta, says: The Indian Moderates have issued a manifesto condemning the attitude taken up by the recent National Congress under the influence of the Extremists. "We deplore," they say, "that the Indian National Congress should have passed resolutions which, in our opinion, not only amount to a rejection of the scheme, as it stands, but also lay down a course of action highly detrimental to the best interests of this country. We have in mind the resolutions passing a vote of censure upon the British committee, and thus paralyzing its activities at this juncture; sending a deputation to England with no discretion vested in it, but bound by a resolution of the congress to advocate and press for a set scheme; and, lastly, putting forward three gentlemen as representatives of India at the Peace Conference, and thus raising a laugh in the country, since only Governments and not unofficial bodies like the Indian National Congress can send such representatives."

The Moderates express the hope that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme will be given legislative form without delay. "It is clear," they observe, "that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme does propose a very good beginning in the desired direction, and it has the further merit of providing for future stages of progress toward the goal of complete self-government. The scheme is not perfect, and is capable of improvement in several important particulars. It is the duty of every Indian reformer to make the best endeavor he can to obtain improvements which will make it more conveniently workable, and more adequate to the conditions and requirements of the situation in India. Nothing would have been more helpful to the cause that all Indians have equally at heart than that they should have made a united endeavor to persuade the authorities to accept reasonable and practical proposals of improvement, on the basis of a common whole-hearted acceptance of the scheme as far as it goes. We consider it unfortunate in the extreme that the attitude of antagonism assumed by a section of Indian politicians who, though far from representing the majority of their countrymen, have succeeded in organizing for the present a majority in the congress, has rendered such united action impossible.

"A careful survey of the political situation in England," pursues the manifesto, "and in India in all its aspects leads us to think that it is a vain hope that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme will be altered beyond recognition, as the congress wishes. We are persuaded that it is the part of wise patriotism at present to accept the scheme to prevent its being narrowed or curtailed in its scope, and to seek improvements that can be effected without the framework being destroyed. We therefore feel ourselves compelled to say that we cannot endorse many of the resolutions which found favor with the majority of the delegates of the late congress, or approve of their general attitude toward the reforms. We must equally protest against every attempt, by whomsoever made and by whatsoever means, at any mutilation of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. We are constrained to utter a grave warning against the inevitable disastrous effects of such a grievous mistake on the future relations of the British Government and the Indian people, which will result in discontent and agitation on one side, followed by repression and suffering on the other.

"That would indeed be a bitter irony on the glorious victory that Britain and her allies have won for liberty and justice, and a sad commentary on the righteousness in international dealings, which has been so often affirmed by the great statesmen of the age. We dissociate ourselves from extremism of all varieties, radical or reactionary; we stand for the policy of gradual attainment of responsible government, enunciated in the creed of the Indian National Congress, and the declaration of August, 1917. We are satisfied that the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals of reform are a concrete expression of this policy and worthy of support both in England and in India; and we therefore make an earnest appeal to all to accept the scheme and help in its translation into law at the earliest possible date."

It is generally agreed that the Extremists have lost ground both in India and in England during the past few months, and that their action at the congress of December proves them to be wild visionaries with whom it is impossible for the authorities to discuss matters. The boldness with which the Moderate manifesto condemns them is in itself strong evidence that the Extremists are in a bad way; for the Moderates have not proved conspicuous for their courage, and they would hardly have ventured to attack their opponents in this decided fashion unless they had reason to believe that the attack would be feebly responded to. Such has, in point of fact, been its reception; the Extremists, evidently feeling that they have gone too far, are now making clumsy and half-hearted attempts to "hedge."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The Quaint Old School In Newgate Street.

"The old school in Newgate street, founded in 1552, and sacred to the memory of Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, and many other distinguished men, was built on the cramped site of an ancient monastery. The new school at West Horsham occupies one of the finest sites in Sussex. Picture vast spacious buildings, grouped at intervals round the wind-swept playgrounds, a large tuck-shop, and plenty of sunlight and air; then go to Newgate street, and you will realize how the Blue Coats have prospered." Thus did the retiring headmaster of Christ's Hospital summarize, recently, the past and present of the famous Blue Coat School. It is all true, of course. No one who travels down to Portsmouth, say, from London, and looks out of the window as the train rushes through West Horsham, and takes note of the glorious playing fields of the new Christ's Hospital can fail to agree with Dr. Upcott that the Blue Coat boys have, indeed, prospered. And yet, although the new Christ's Hospital is tremendously engaged in making history, and, during the past few years, with its thousands of Old Blues who have served in the war, has made much, the great story of Christ's Hospital still centres round Newgate street. It does so, perhaps, the more perfectly because the story of its 350 years in Newgate street is a closed book. The famous buildings, "the much-loved cloisters pale" of Coleridge's memories, the Hall, the Counting House, the Mathematical School have not been "adapted to other uses." They have been swept away, and so are preserved in history as the school left them.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used anually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

As a matter of fact, Christ's Hospital was ever used to changes. The authorities never hesitated to pull down a building and put up another in its place, if the advantage of doing so was obvious. Thus the famous Erasmus Smith School, associated so vividly with Lamb, Coleridge, and Hunt, was pulled down in 1790, and another building erected at the expense of another Smith, John by name. So, as one writer justly remarks, it was in Erasmus' and not John's building that Coleridge "enjoyed the inestimable advantage of a very sensible, though at the same time a very severe master, the Rev. James Bowyer"; there Charles Lamb learned nothing, because his master, Matthew Feilde, "was engaged in gay parties, or with his courtly bow at some Episcopal levee, when he should have been attending on us," and there Leigh Hunt's "grammar seemed always to open at the same place," Feilde "languidly bearing his cane as if it were a lily, and hearing our eternal Dominuses and As in praesenti's with an air of ineffable endurance."

And so when the Charity Commissioners just upon twenty years ago, taking note of the enormous value of the site in Newgate street, and considering all that could be done with the proceeds of its sale, to say nothing of the manifest advantage of moving the boys out of the city into the country, secured the royal consent to the great change, Christ's Hospital acquiesced with better grace, perhaps, than might have been expected. Two years later the exodus had been accomplished, and the great army of boys, so long familiar in the city, in their long blue coats, leather belts, yellow stockings, white tuckers, and with hatless heads, had moved to West Horsham.

It was just 350 years before this happened, namely, in 1552, that the boy King Edward VI, being greatly moved by a sermon preached before him by "Maister Doctor Ridley," then both consulted with "two aldermen and six Commoners," and, as a result of it all, it was decided that "the House of the Grey Friars must become a hospital for fatherless children and other poore men's children, who could not find meat, drink, clothes, lodging and learning, and officers to attend upon them." The very same year, about 300 children were received into the new house, whilst a hundred others were lodged out in the country, and ever since that time Christ's Hospital has, with varying efficiency and under changing regulations, been carrying out its mission. It has passed through its evil days, and its periods characterized by bitter harshness and neglect, but all that is left far behind, and it maintains, to-day, as it has maintained for so long, its proud position as one of the best schools in the United Kingdom.

Storms Stops Hanging.

An eighteenth century execution on Kensington Common was stopped for a time owing to a strange cause. On August 19, 1763, two days before the date of the execution, a heavy fog came over London, accompanied by thunder and lightning and torrents of rain.

These conditions lasted for nearly forty-eight hours, and many people believed that the last day had arrived. When the time fixed for the execution arrived the assembled crowd cried shame on the sheriff for hanging a man when the world was coming to an end.

As he persisted in his preparations they burst through the barriers and stopped the proceedings, shouting that the culprit might as well wait a few minutes, when the grand summons would come for all.

The sheriff had to obtain the assistance of a force of soldiers before the execution could be carried out.—London Chronicle.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We have just placed in stock this week a number of lines of the CELEBRATED

Martin Senour Paint

100% Pure

GUARANTEED to be the BEST PAINT on the market to-day for either INSIDE or OUTSIDE use.

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Don't neglect your house and barns any longer.

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Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

New Store on Dundas St.,
Next to Miller's Livery.

FULL STOCK OF

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oil Cake, Hog Feed, Feed Flour, etc.

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Patriotic Calenders For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental.

M. PIZZARIELLO.

—o—

Buy War Saving Stamps.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

These wonderful Interpreters of the Old Southern Negro Jubilee Songs, are the accredited Representatives of Fisk University, and will present the Old Melodies in a wonderful way.

ARTHUR WALWIN EVANS.

The opening lecture of the week on "What Western Democracy Has Done For Me" will give the right swing to the programme. Evans is a nephew of David Lloyd George, a Welshman by birth and an American by choice. His comparison of the democracies of the Old World and the New, will be one of the features of the week at this time when Democracy is at the fore. He is wondrously humorous in his way of putting things, as well as convincing in his argumentation.

At Napanee, Chautauqua week, July 5th to 11th.

NAPANEE RACES AND CELEBRATION

TUESDAY, July FIRST

$1100 in Purses—2.12 Class, $300; 2.16 Class, $300; 2.30 pace $250; 2.40 trot, $250.

Base Ball—Belleville Ontarios vs. Napanee.

—o—

Don't forget Napanee Great War Veterans Tag Days July 1st and 12th. Help them take their objectives.

25-f

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods:

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed. Cracked Corn. Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.
50-tf

Only [illegible] Cents for $1.35 Worth of Palmolive Specialties

3 Cakes of Palmolive Free
With Purchase of Palmolive Creams

Here is a special introductory offer by which you can secure 3 full size cakes of Palmolive Soap free!

These 3 cakes are offered with the purchase of a 60 cent jar of Palmolive Cold Cream and a 30 cent tube of Palmolive Vanishing Cream, costing altogether 90 cents. The regular retail price of 3 cakes of soap is 45 cents. $1.35 worth of the finest toilet articles which can be made, for only 89 cents.

The quality of Palmolive products is of the highest, which insures that this special offer will be taken advantage of by the public.

We have only a limited supply.

Wallaces' Drug Store, Limited

PHOTOS **Amateurs Attention** Picture Framing

Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED by a Practical Photographer, at

THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.

ENLARGING COPYING

NEW GARAGE !

Repairing and Painting all Makes of Cars

Independent of any special car.

Gasolene, Oils, Tires, Etc., always on hand.

DAY and NIGHT SERVICE.

Your patronage solicited.

J. M. GRAHAM, Proprietor.
Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Union service in Trinity chuurch.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00—Union service in Grace church.

Rev. W. P. Woodyer, B. A., of Marmora, will preach at both services.

Monday, 8.00—League concert.
Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and Praise.

Remember

July 1st and 12th are Tag Days for the Napanee Branch, G. W. V.A.

25-f

—o—

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

Will not ship hogs and calves on Monday, June 23rd.

S. C. S. McKIM.

—o—

BEANS ! BEANS ! BEANS !

M. B. Mills wants all your White Beans. Must be hand-picked and clean. Bring in samples and get prices.

17-tf

—o—

The Famous Fisk Jubilee Singers

It is a rare good fortune which makes them available for the Chautauqua on the closing day, Friday, July 11th. These are the greatest interpreters of the Jubilee Songs of the Southland.

—o—

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship hogs on Saturday, June 21st, 1919. Will pay $21.25 for select hogs. $17.25 for sows. 8 to 13c. for calves. Banks close at 1 p.m.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

—o—

BOYES' GROCERY.

Fruits in season, oranges, grape fruit, prunes, apricots, jams, marmalade, honey in pails. Big assortment of choice biscuits, and cakes. Try our Black Tea. Our Coffee the best in town, fresh ground.

G. W. BOYES,
Phone 236. John St.

—o—

Go to M. Taylor

For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

—o—

Chautauqua Week.

I want to compliment those who were instrumental in bringing the Dominion Chatauqua to Napanee for a week, and to say that it is the greatest thing on the American continent to-day. It is no side show or snake charming outfit, but a series of concerts by the best artists in America, and lectures by the world's greatest speakers. Entertaining and educative in every way. I will urge the people of Belleville and surrounding country to attend as many programmes as they possibly can.

KNIGHT MacGREGOR.

—o—

Wedding Bells.

A very pretty wedding took place on Thursday, June 5th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sexsmith, Richmond, it being the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. Rae Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith. Promptly at 12 o'clock, while Mr. Ralph Sexsmith played Lohengrin's Wedding March the contracting parties with their attendants, took their places under a pretty arch of evergreens and white blossoms. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, Rev. M. E. Sexsmith. The bride looked dainty and charming in her dres of white satin and georgette with veil and orange blossoms, and carrying a large sheaf of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Leah Smith, sister of the groom, was gowned in mauve silk and georgette, and carried red roses. The bride's brother, Mr. Ward Sexsmith, acted as best man. At the close of the ceremony over sixty guests sat down to a feast of good things partaken of with much jollity. Several toasts followed which were proposed and responded to in original and interesting ways. Shortly after the bride and groom bade adieu to their friends for the time to leave by auto for Napanee thence by train for Toronto.

—o—

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TAILOR-MADE SUIT

From our splendid range of Blue and Black Serges Cheviots and Vicunas.

Grey and Brown Worsteds in plain weaves of patterns.

Best Trimmings Used.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

The evening service will be shortened during the summer months.

Special

Fresh caught White Fish, 20 cents per pound.

E. R. TODD
Market Meat Shop.

—o—

Grocery Business

Having taken over the business of Mr. Theo. Windover, on the Market, I am prepared to meet the demands of the public in a full line of groceries of superior quality. A liberal patronage is solicited. Business conducted on Cash System.

ALEX. DENISON

—o—

Lieutenant Picard at Chautauqua

Lieutenant Picard was chosen by the French Government as the Frechman best able to interpret the real Spirit of France to the Americans during the last year of the war. He has lectured in all parts of the United States and wherever he has gone the people have been delighted. Don't miss hearing him. Ash him questions. He comes to serve you.

—o—

Wanted Hogs and Calves.

Will ship hogs and calves on Tuesday, June 24th, and pay the highest price for hogs. $3 or $4 off for sows. Veal calves from 10c. to 16c. lb. Good calves have advanced $1.00 cwt. It pays farmers to call me up before selling their hogs or calves. Can pay you the highest market price for your stock, hogs or cattle. Fat cattle, new milch cows, or springers wanted, and Holstein heifers from 2 to 4 years old.

FRED WILSON.
Telephone 226.

—o—

HALF HOLIDAYS

The undersigned Merchants of the Town of Napanee agree to close their stores at 12 o'clock noon, each Wednesday from June 18th to August 27th, inclusive.

Dry Goods and Clothing
The Robinson Co., Limited.
The Graham Company.
James Walters.
J. L. Boyes & Son.
D. J. Hogan.
M. Maker.
McIntosh Bros.
M. Saad.
J. E. Yared.
E. Lazier.
M. L. Allingham.
Doxsee & Co.
T. Ford.

Groceries and Meats.
Normile Grocery Company.
T. D. Scrimshaw.
H. W. Kelly.
A. S. Kimmerly.
The Fair.
R. J. Wales.
Spencer & Son.
G. W. Boyes.
V. Cowling.
Shephard's Grocery.

Hardwares
Boyle & Son.
Madole Hardware Co.
R. J. Wales.
D. B. Wilson.

Barbers
L. A. Scott.
J. N. Osborne.
H. M. Scott.
F. S. Scott.
P. C. Killorin.

Jewellers
Smith Bros.
J. A. Vandewater.
F. Chinneck.
M. Taylor.

Boots and Shoes
J. J. Haines
E. B. Weiss.
C. Ellison.
J. A. Wilson.

Miscellaneous
Gibbard Furniture Company.
Hydro Electric
R. M. Reid.
C. E. Switzer.
Mark Pizzariello, Music Store.
W. Vandusen, Harnessmaker.
A. E. Clancy, Harnessmaker.
F. P. Tendall, Boot Repairer.

—o—

DON'T FORGET when you go to camp be sure and take some of **KELLY'S** good Coffee. Black Tea at 60c., and Green Tea at 60c.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister
9.45—Morning class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00 p.m.—Service in Grace church.

Rev. Wendell P. Woodyer, B.A., will preach at both services.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—W.M.S. and prayer service.
Thurs., 8.00—Choir practice.

A Woman on the Italian Front.

Dr. Cecile Gruel was commandered for war service on the Italian Front, where she served two years and she was the only person saved from the steamer "Arconia". She is a woman of great force, experienced as a speaker and will lecture on the afternoon of the forth day of Chautauqua on "A Woman on the Italian Front".

—o—

Burglaries.

On Wednesday evening burglars entered Nixon's drug store, and "The Fair" grocery. At Nixon's several pounds of chocolates and about twenty-five packages of cigarettes were stolen. At "The Fair" the change in the till and some cakes were taken. Night Constable Beard discovered the thieves in "The Fair" and captured one of them, the one captured happening to be the one in possession of the goods and change just stolen. The other two thieves got away, and though immediate search was made they have not yet been captured. The prisoner refuses to give his name or give any information concerning himself or his companions. The prisoner was brought before the Magistrate and gave a name, and said he was from Des Moines, Iowa. He was remanded to gaol.

—o—

The "Hard-Up" Merchants.

The "hard-up" merchant is back again to the London streets. Any day now you may see him gleaning from the gutter the cigar and cigarette ends that smokers toss there.

What he gleans may be judged from a statement set forth on a bill which used to be displayed in the window of a house at Clapton. "The occupant of the house, with a view to showing smokers how much tobacco they waste, set himself the task of picking up all the cigar-ends he could find in seven years between Clapton and the London Docks, where he worked. Now the number, he said, was 600,000, and the average length of the pieces 1½ inches.

Lest this seem incredible, it must be added that the man was an indefatigable snapper-up of unconsidered trifles. By collecting stones, bits of brick, etc., while walking to and from work, for instance, he raised his garden three feet to the level of the road—an operation which absorbed about 100 tons of material. When the job was done he proudly sent for the landlord, who was so impressed by the improvement that he clapped 1s. a week on his industrious tenant's rent!

But who — knowingly — buys "hard-up"? Inmates of shelters, paupers, casual workers, etc. There is a regular trade in the commodity in night shelters, and much of it is sold, generally in penn'orths in open-air markets on Sunday morning. Not infrequently, too, little bundles of gutter gleanings are "swopped" for food.—Tit-Bits.

Splendors of Nature.

Nature has bestowed her charms upon Queensland with a lavish hand. From Cape York in the Far North to Coolangatta in the Far South the coast line is one continuous series of charming bays and inlets, while the Pacific Ocean, inside and outside the Great Barrier Reef, is studded with islands, on which there are for the most part a profusion of beautiful tropical foliage and a veritable jungle of verdant vegetation. In the voyage through the Whitsunday Passage and the Hinchinbrook Channel travelers are enabled to feast their eyes upon some of the most glorious splendors of nature. The innumerable waterfalls — Barron Falls in particular—and other picturesque spots attract thousands of tourists annually. The coastline is over 3,000 miles in length, and there are a large number of seaports, with natural harbors, which afford safe anchorage for all shipping.—Family Herald.

TAKE NOTICE

1. The Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee intends to construct as a local improvement concrete or cement curbs on the following streets or parts of streets as follows:

1. Robert street from Dundas street to Thomas street.
2. Robinson street from Dundas street to Bridge street.
3. Centre street from Bridge street to G.T.R.R.
4. John street from Bridge street to G.T.R.R.
5. East street from Dundas street to G.T.R.R.
6. Bridge street from Dundas street to York street.
7. Dundas street from Robert street to western limits of Corporation.
8. West street from Dundas to Bridge.

and intends to specially assess a part of the cost upon the lands abutting directly upon the work.

2. The estimated cost of the work is $11,200, of which $1680.00 is to be paid by the Corporation. The etimated special rate per foot frontage is 40 cents. The special assessment is to be paid in ten annual installments.

3. A petition against the work will not avail to prevent its construction.

Dated this 17th day of June, A.D., 1919.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

29-a

July 1st will be celebrated at Napanee this year. Watch for bills and further particulars.

Invest Victory Bond interest in War Savings Stamps.

WALL PAPER

Masters & Snider

Funeral Directors and Embalming
Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone —Office 30, Residence 145.
8tf

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL !

of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, June 24th, 1919
at 2 p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, June 25th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated June 9th, 1919.

FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 39tf

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Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.
44tf

HALF HOLIDAY

Every Wednesday beginning June 18th, and continuing until August 27th, the Merchants of Napanee have decided to close their places of business at 12 o'clock, noon. 28c

—o—

Doing any Graining ?

Ground color, light oak graining color, Copalline Varnish, and everything required to make a first-class job—at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store. Ask us for information.

WONDERLAND

FRIDAY
All British production
"Fortune at Stake"
greatest race picture since the Whip.
—also—
Chaplin and Arbuckle
Comedy
Admission 10c. and 15c.

MONDAY
"The Munition Girl's Romance,"
the successor to "The Better Ole." This is a special English production.
REGULAR ADMISSION.

WEDNESDAY
Special Fox Feature.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

The Napanee Branch Great War Veterans' Association of Canada,

BIDS YOU WELCOME HOME

Their local Headquarters and clubrooms are situated in the Harshaw Block, Dundas Street, while there are branches everywhere in Ontario and throughout the Dominion.

LINE UP WITH THE G. W. V. A.

to maintain in civil life those ideals for which you fought in France and Belgium.

Join your own home County Branch now.

Motor Boat for Sale

35 ft. long,
4 ft. 8 in. beam.

Solid oak trim, full auto control, wind shield, reverse gear, 4 cylinders, 20 h.p., Roberts 2 cycle engine, electric lights, speed about 18 miles per hour. Cost $1100 to build. Will take **$500 cash,** for quick sale.

S. C. DENISON.

A large shipment of Zenoleum just received at WALLACE'S Drug Store, special agents for this district.

SHINGLES

600,000

HIGH GRADE
WHITE and RED CEDAR.

It will pay you to see us before you buy.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
Successors to Dafoe & Waller.
45tf

STRAND THEATRE !

House of First-Class Photo Plays.
M. MAKER, Proprietor.

Friday and Saturday, June 20 and 21

The Oliver Morosco present **Jack Pickford and Louis Huff** in a five reel comedy drama **JACK and JILL.**

Also 3rd episode of **Francis Ford** in the **"SILENT MYSTERY."**

Monday and Tuesday, June 23 and 24

Artcraft Pictures present **Elsie Ferguson** in **"THE LIE."** Some people say a lie makes a thief, but this one makes a fine play. Also comedy and news.

Wednesday and Thur. June 25 and 26

Paramount Pictures present **Cecil DeMille** in a five reel melo drama **"THE VAMPIRE'S CLAWS."**

Also two reels of **Mack Bennett** comedy **"SLEUTH."**

REGULAR ADMISSION
Saturday Matinee 6 Cents to all.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

Best of Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.

NEW SUITS
—AT—
$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

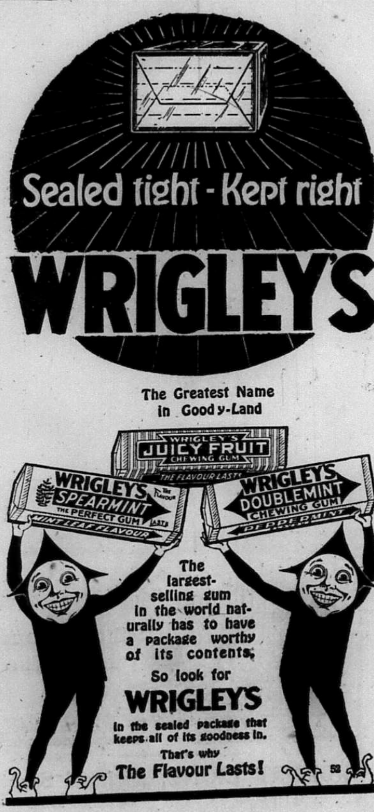
We are Continually Surprised

to hear someone whose eyes we are testing say—"I never had my eyes properly tested before, and did not think they could be the cause of my headaches, my nervousness or my inability to read and not get dull and sleepy.

We can test you and honestly advise whether an eye doctor is necessary, and generally save you dollars.

We are also expert in fitting the specialists prescriptions, saving you time and trouble in the city.—All latest shapes Round-Oval-Leaf, invisible bifocals, shell rims, etc.

Testing Free—A. F. CHINNECK
—at—
F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store


Sealed tight - Kept right
WRIGLEY'S
The Greatest Name in Good y-Land
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOUR LASTS
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOUR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOUR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM
PEPPERMINT
The largest-selling gum in the world naturally has to have a package worthy of its contents;
So look for
WRIGLEY'S
in the sealed package that keeps all of its goodness in.
That's why
The Flavour Lasts!
52

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 33, Residence 132.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-t-f.

H. W. SMITH
(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
'Phone 61. 34

DR. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes)
Telephone 106. 15-tf

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.
Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee
Specialty—diseases of children.
Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.
Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Friday, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
'Phone 279. 22-1-y

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin, DENTIST
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Entrance on John St.
'Phone 10. 15-3-m

NEW REPAIR SHOP!

Bring your Boots that need repairing to

J. O'Brien's Old Stand
west of Campbell House.

We have the machinery and supplies necessary to give you

First-Class Work

and we guarantee to please you.

F. P. TENDALL,
O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.
No connection with any other firm.

Buy an Incubator from MILLS the Poultry man and hatch all the chicks you can this year to meet the great demand and high prices that are sure to follow the close of the war. Give your order for an incubator now and be ready before the hatching time comes. He sells the Cyphers hot air and the Buckeye hot water machines, the most reliable and satisfactory and self regulating hatchers on the market. **Mills** wants your surplus hens and chicks all the time. Fetch them in. Shop near Gleeson's coal yard. Canada food board license 7-714.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

MINUTES OF RICHMOND COUNCIL.

Selby, June 2nd, 1919.

The council met at Selby, the members all present.

The Reeve presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Irwin G. Sexsmith, seconded by Merle Sills, that this council authorize their treasurer to accept the refund of $85.55 from treasurer of Red Cross because of said surplus being on hand after all expenses were met, and said Society having no further use for said money. Carried.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that By-law No. 567 that has been approved by the Honorable Minister of a total expenditure by this township $1000.00 receive its third reading, be finally passed and signed by the Reeve, and Clerk, and sealed and returned to the Department of Public Works, and that a copy of this resolution accompany the by-law. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by A. C. McConnell, for the purpose of amending By-law No. 646, be it enacted by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Richmond that the bonus be on township roads only, not on county roads, and the council pay 25c. per rod for wire fence to replace wooden fences only. Carried.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by Merle Sills, that this council authorize our treasurer to settle by payment the bill of $350.00 as presented to Sawyer-Massey Co. Limited for 2 gravel wagons, the same being delivered on May 23rd, 1919. Carried.

Moved by A. C. McConnell, seconded by Merle Sills, that M. H. Sexsmith, assessor for year 1919, be paid $60.00, also $6.00 equalizing school sections, $14.00 extra work in connection with soldiers who were overseas, total $80.00. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that John Turnbull receive from the Township of Richmond the sum of $100.00 to be expended on the boundary between Richmond and Tyendinaga, providing Tyendinaga gives the same amount, and the amount to be laid out by Mr. Turnbull. Carried.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that the council place themselves on record as agreeing to and binding said board to make good all private grants, which are 16 in number, and were passed upon and placed on record at June session, 1919, on the different road divisions in said township. Carried.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by Merle Sills, that the following accounts be paid: Wm. Post, repairing culvert on road div. No. 4, $4.00, by order; Amos Denison, bonus on 33 rods wire fence, $8.25; Z. Dean, bonus on 44 rods wire fence, $11.00; E. U. Brown, bonus on 20 rods fence, 5.00; Allan Wood, 1 year's rent for safety deposit box at Royal Bank, $4.00; premium on treasurer's security, as paid by H. A. Wood, $20.00; Peter Hart, fixing stone crusher, $45.00; Mrs. Doney, aid for June, $5.00. Carried.

Moved and seconded that this council adjourn to meet on the first Monday in July, at the hour of 10 o'clock (old time) a. m. Carried.

JAMES H. McKITTRICK,
Township Clerk.

COURT OF REVISION

Selby, June 2nd, 1919.

The Court of Revision was held on the above date.

Members present were: Messrs. Carleton Woods, Reeve; Councillors W. J. Gollinger, I. G. Sexsmith, Merle Sills and A. C. McConnell.

Having taken the necessary oath of office they took their seats at the council board.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by Merle Sills, that Charlie O'Ray's assessment be left as it was last year. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that Frank Milling's assessment be raised $300.00 from last year assessment. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Assessment Roll, as returned and revised at the Court of Revision, be adopted as the Assessment Roll for the Township of Richmond for the year 1919. Carried

JAMES McKITTRICK,
Township Clerk.

—o—

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can buy records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

VANLUVEN BROS.,
2-6 Napanee.

WORLD'S RECORD IS BROKEN BY TANLAC

Bottles sold in four years would reach from New York to Denver, Colo.

Four years ago very few people had ever heard of Tanlac. Today it unquestionably has the largest sale of any medicine in the world. In the brief period of only four years time this now famous remedy has leaped from obscurity to the very pinnacle of success. Its fame in fact, has long since spread beyond the limits of the continent, and numerous enquiries regarding it are now being received from many foreign countries.

Very few people, however, fully realize what a really wonderful record Tanlac has made. Indeed, if it were not for the unquestionable facts and figures given out by the largest and best known drug firms of the country the story of its success will be hard to believe.

Up to January first, the total sales of Tanlac amounted to approximately twelve million bottles The demand however, is increasing, for during the first ten weeks of this year over one million bottles were sold and distributed in the United States and Canada, the exact figure being 1,306,186 in three months.

At this rate, therefore, the sales for the present year will amount to more than five million bottles. This will mean that 17,000 bottles of Tanlac will be sold during every day of the year, or 2100 bottles for every hour of the average working day.

These figures are too stupendous for the average mind to grasp but one may visualize what twelve million bottles mean by imagining them laid out in a single file end to end. Thus laid they would make a track of Tanlac from New York through Chicago and on to Denver, Colorado; or they would form a double track of Tanlac from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Piled end on end they would tower 135 times as high as Pikes Peak, or rise 43,333 times higher than the Woolworth Building in New York, the tallest building in the world.

The demand for Tanlac has become so great that its sale instead of being measured by the gross as other preparations have been, is now reckoned by the carload, and even by the train load. In proof of this it is a noteworthy fact that the leading druggist jobbers everywhere now buy Tanlac almost exclusively in carload lots. To supply the Pacific Coast trade alone requires from forty to fifty car-loads per year. Jobbers from the Middle West are selling from seventy to eighty cars per year.

The well known drug firm of Hessig-Ellis Drug Company of Memphis, Tennessee, has sold over forty car loads since the introduction of Tanlac in that state four years ago.

Within the last ninety days, ten car loads of Tanlac have gone to supply the demand of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, Canada.

The Owl Drug Company, of San Francisco, the largest retail druggists on the Pacific Coast, state that they have sold more than 180,000 bottles at retail, which surpasses the remarkable record of the Jacobs Pharmacy Company, of Atlanta, who have sold approximately 80,000 bottles at retail.

Tanlac is composed of the most beneficial roots and herbs known to science. The formula complies with all national and state pure food laws of both the United States and Canada; and absolute merit and merit alone is responsible for its phenomenal and unprasedented success.

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

(advt)

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HALF HOLIDAY

Every Wednesday beginning June 18th, and continuing until August 27th, the Merchants of Napanee have decided to close their places of business at 12 o'clock, noon. 28c

—o—

Slang Explained.

The saying, "not worth a continental," came from the fact that the Continental currency, issued by the Continental Congress, was worthless, or nearly so, during the American revolution and after. As the Continental Congress had no power to levy taxes it was unable to redeem its promises to pay. Besides, the country was flooded with counterfeits which could not be detected.

A Farmerette.

A farmerette was doing her bit as a hired hand on the farm, and found her work somewhat arduous. The second day she came to the boss and said, "Please, Mr. Farmer, it's so hard to milk a cow. Couldn't I start learning it by beginning with a calf?"

Sixty Years In Orders.

Rev. Louis Campbell Wurtele, one of the oldest clergymen in Canada, died on April 4th at his home in Montreal after an illness of several months' duration. He was in his 87th year, and had been in Holy Orders for nearly sixty years, most of which term of service was spent in Actonvale. He was the brother of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtele, and leaves a widow, one daughter, Mrs. A. H. Moore, of St. Johns, Que., and two sons, Rev. A. H. Wurtele, rector of Rochester, Minnesota, and Mr. J. F. H. Wurtele.

Grain for Fattening Purposes.

A grain ration consisting of corn 60 per cent., barley 20 per cent., and wheat middlings 20 per cent. by weight should give good results for fattening purposes, especially if pigs are given a little milk with it.

—o—

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

—o—

Any record will play on the Aeolian-Vocalian Phonograph.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

A GLARING FOOD SCANDAL.

Daily we hear complaints about the high cost-of living. We have recently been told by those in authority and in a position to know that practically all of the labor unrest in Canada is due to high cost of living which forces almost every man to spend all his earnings in an effort to live in a comfortable manner, without being able to make any provision for the future. Therefore it is with great indignation that the people of this country read the news that during the first four months of 1919 no less than forty seven tons of foodstuffs had to be destroyed in Montreal as being unfit for human consumption. This food, the report states, was kept too long and was allowed to go bad and finally it was taken to the incinerator and burnt.

When working men, who are struggling in these days of high prices to keep their heads above water read of these things, and realize that this food was in all probability being held in stock in expectation of an advance in price it is only natural that they should feel indignant. The merchants holding these foodstuffs, on finding that it was perishable and liable to become unfit for use ought to have thrown it upon the market. That would probably have had the effect of causing the price to drop, and the people would have had some relief from the high cost of food. But that drop in price might have been permanent, and so those in whose possession the bad meat and other commodities was found, evidently figured that they would lose less by having it destroyed than by lowering the price.

This is profiteering of the worst type, and it should not be permitted. That food should be allowed to go to waste when the people of this country are paying exhorbitant prices for it is a thing which should not be tolerated. This food, if put on the market at the proper time, would furnish nourishment for thousands of citizens for many days, and would relieve matters considerably. The food destroyed in Montreal was made up of cattle, sheep, calves, hogs, beef, mutton, veal, pork, fowl, fish, vegetables and other foods. The money value of it must have amounted to a colossal sum, but the bare figures of forty seven tons show how great is this lack of action on the part of the departments concerned. The minister of labor has stated that if all the foodstuffs in cold storage were released, they would not amount to very much per capita of the population. But when in the city of Montreal alone so large an amount has to be destroyed because of being kept in storage too long, it is time that the cold storage plants were thoroughly inspected, and steps taken to prevent a recurrence of this glaring scandal.

All the latest popular Sheet Music **at NIXON'S.**

JOHN A. PICARD.

Jean A. Picard.

Picard is a Frenchman, fought as a Lieutenant in the first Battle of the Marne, was seriously wounded and has since been the Representative of his country on this continent, telling of the spirit of France in the Great Contest. He is a wonderful Representative and Interpreter of this great people, and will tell us what the spirit of France is to be in the re-construction period:

No man on the platform can answer questions more satisfactorily than can Lieutenant Picard. We are placing him upon the afternoon programme so as to give an abundant occasion for this. Be sure to hear him.

At Napanee, Chautauqua week, July 5th to 11th.

Cheese Factories!

We are this year buying Whey Cream.

If your factory is within twenty miles of Belleville, our truck could call for your cream. If too far for our truck to go, we will pay express from your nearest shipping station. We furnish cans

References:—Any banker, any cream shipper.

Write us—

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, Limited.
118 Front St. - Belleville, Ont.
16tf

Canadian National Railways

EXCELLENT SERVICE
BETWEEN
TORONTO AND OTTAWA
AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

Read Down A.M.	Read Down P.M.		Read Up A.M.	Read Up P.M.
†8.45	*10.55	Lv. TORONTO Ar.	* 7.35	† 9.00
†1.35	* 3.55	Lv. NAPANEE Lv.	*2.08	†3.45
†6.00	* 8.00	Ar. OTTAWA Lv.	*10.30	†12.00
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	NOON

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Parlor and Dining Cars and Comfortable Coaches by Day. Standard Drawing Room and Buffet Compartment Cars and Comfortable Coaches by Night.

Tickets and information from nearest Canadian National Rys. Agent.
R. L. FAIRBAIRN, G.P.A.
Toronto

Canadian National Railways
95

For The Summer Toilet
Na-Dru-Co Royal Rose Talcum Powder
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Rates for Telephone Service

THE new rates for Long Distance Service, effective *May 25th* and based upon air-line mileage, correct inequalities in the old schedule and embody both increased and decreased charges.

Following is a comparison of old and new rates for a 3-minute talk to points most frequently called by local subscribers:

	Old Rate $	New Rate $
Napanee to Deseronto	.15	.10
Kingston	.25	.20
Belleville	.25	.20
Newburgh	.10	.10
Toronto	.70	.90
Picton	.25	.20
Odessa	.15	.15

The hours during which reduced Long Distance rates (night rates) are in effect are now

From 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., 60 per cent of day rate
From 11.30 p.m. to 6 a.m., 40 per cent of day rate

Night rates are based on Standard Time

LOCAL SERVICE

Rates for local service to present subscribers will be increased *ten per cent*, effective from July 1st next.

Applicants for service will be charged at the increased rates, from May 25th.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Cap'n Warren's Wards

by JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

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Her opportunity came the following morning, the day before Thanksgiving. After breakfast Captain Elisha went downtown to call on some acquaintances.

After the captain had gone Sylvester sat down before the fire in the sitting room to read a Boston newspaper. As he sat there Caroline entered and closed the door behind her. Miss Abigail was in the kitchen busy with preparations for the morrow's plum pudding.

The girl took the chair next that occupied by the lawyer. He put down his paper and turned to her.

"Mr. Sylvester," she said, "I wish you would tell me something about the value of a seat on the stock exchange. What is the price of one?"

The lawyer looked at her in surprise.

"The value of a seat on the stock exchange?" he repeated.

"Yes. What does it cost to buy one?"

He hesitated, wondering why she should be interested in that subject.

"And you are our own folks, aint you?"

Captain Elisha had not told him a word of the interview following Pearson's last visit.

"Well," he replied, smiling, "they're pretty expensive, I'm afraid, Caroline. I think the last sale was at a figure between $90,000 and $100,000."

"Indeed! Was father's seat worth as much as that?"

"Yes."

"But," with a sigh, "that, I suppose, went with the rest of the estate."

"Yes."

"Into the hands of the man who took it all?"

"Yes; the same hands," with a sly smile at his own private joke.

"Then how does it happen that my uncle has it in his possession?"

The lawyer smiled no more. He turned in his chair and gazed quickly and keenly at the young lady beside him. And her gaze was just as keen as his own.

"Why! Has he?"

"Yes. And I think you know he has, Mr. Sylvester. I know it because he told me so himself. Didn't you know it?"

"I—I cannot answer these questions," he declared. "They involve professional secrets and"—

"I don't see that this is a secret. My uncle has already told me. What I could not understand was how he obtained the seat from the man to whom it was given as a part of father's debt. Do you know how he obtained it?"

"Er—well—er—probably an arrangement was made. I cannot go into details because—well, for obvious reasons. You must excuse me, Caroline."

"One moment more," she said, "and one more question. Mr. Sylvester, who is this mysterious person—this stockholder whom father defrauded, this person who wishes his name kept a secret, but who does such queer things? Who is he?"

"Caroline, I tell you I cannot answer these questions. He does wish to remain unknown, as I told you and your brother when we first learned of him and his claim. If I were to tell you I should break my faith with him. You must excuse me; you really must."

"Isn't he my uncle, Elisha Warren?"

Sylvester was halfway to the door, but she was in his path and looking him directly in the face. He hesitated.

"I thought so," she said. "You needn't answer, Mr. Sylvester. Your face is answer enough. He is. How could I have been so blind?"

"You must excuse me."

The lawyer, nervous, chagrined and greatly troubled, remained standing by the door. He did not know whether to go or stay. He took his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped his forehead.

"Whew!" he exclaimed. "Well, by George!"

She paid no attention to him, but went on, speaking apparently to herself.

"It explains everything," she said. "He was father's brother, and father in some way took and used his money. But father knew what sort of man he was, and so he asked him to be our guardian. Father thought he would be kind to us, I suppose. And he has been kind—he has. But why did he keep it a secret? Of course the money was his. All we had was his by right. But to say nothing and to let us believe"—

Sylvester interrupted quickly. "Caroline, Caroline," he said, "don't make any mistake. Don't misjudge your uncle again. He is a good man, one of the best men I ever knew. Yes, and one of the wisest."

"Oh, Mr. Sylvester, please, now that I do know, now that you have told me so much, won't you tell me the rest, the reason and all of it? Please!"

The lawyer shook his head, regarding her with an expression of annoyance and reluctant admiration.

"Now that I've told you," he repeated. "I don't remember that I've told you anything."

"But you have. Not in words, perhaps, but you have told me. I know. Please go on and tell me all. If you don't," with determination, "I shall make Uncle Elisha tell me as soon as he comes. I shall."

Sylvester sighed. "Well, by George!" he repeated feelingly. "I'll tell you one thing, young woman, you're wasting your talents. You should be a member of the bar. Any one who can lead a battle scarred veteran of cross examination like myself into a trap and then spring it on him, as you have done, is gifted by Providence. I ought not to say another word on the subject," he declared emphatically. "What Captain Warren will say to me when he finds this out is unpleasant to consider. What is it you want me to tell you?"

"Everything. I want you to sit down here by me and tell me the whole story from the beginning. Please."

He hesitated a moment longer and then, his mind made up, returned to his chair, crossed his legs and began "Here it is," he said.

"Caroline, about twenty years ago or such matter your father was a comparatively poor man—poor, I mean compared to what he afterward became. But he was a clever man, an able business man, one who saw opportunities and grasped them. At that time he obtained a grant in South America for"—

"I know," she interrupted. "The Akrae Rubber company was formed. You told Steve and me all about that. What I want to know is"—

"Wait. I did not tell you all about it. I said that another man invested $10,000 with your father to form that company. That man, so we now know, was your uncle, Captain Elisha Warren."

"I guessed that. Of course it must have been he."

"It was. The captain had saved some money; also at that time he idolized his brother and believed in his shrewdness and capability. He invested this $10,000 on Rodgers Warren's word that the investment was likely to be a good one, that and to help the latter in business. For a few years the company did nothing. During that time your father and uncle disagreed—concerning another matter, quite unconnected with this one—and they did not see each other again while Rodgers lived. In that long period the Akrae company made millions. But Elisha supposed it to be bankrupt and worthless, because—well, to be frank, because his brother wrote him to that effect.

"Now we come to the will. Your father, Caroline, was not a bad man at heart. He realized how he had defrauded the brother who had been so kind to him, and he kept promising himself to some day repay the money he had taken. To insure that he put that note with the other papers of the company. If he did repay it could be destroyed; if he did not, if he should die, it would be there to prove—what it did prove. But always in his mind was the thought of you and Steve, the children he loved. He had quarreled with his brother, it is true. He had cheated him, but restitution for that cheat he had provided. But what would become of you, left—in case he died without making restitution—penniless? He knew his brother, as I said, knew his character, respected his honesty and believed in his conscientiousness and his big heart. So he made his will, and in it, as you know, he appointed Elisha your guardian. He threw his children and their future upon the mercy and generosity of the brother he had wronged. That is his reason, as we surmise it, for making that will."

CHAPTER XIX.

"Yes, Because I Want Him."

SYLVESTER paused. Caroline did not speak for a moment; then she asked:

"And no one knew—you or my uncle or any one—of all this until last March?"

"No. Graves had, with his usual care and patience, pieced together the evidence and investigated until we were sure that a stockholder in the Akrae company existed and that all of your father's estate belonged to him. Who that stockholder was we did not know until that day of the meeting at our office. Then Captain Warren told us."

"But he did not know either?"

"Not until then. He supposed his Akrae stock worthless and had practically forgotten it. When we told him of its value, of the note and of the missing shareholder, he knew, of course. One would have thought he was the wrongdoer and not the wronged. He would have gone straight to you and asked your pardon if we would have permitted it."

"But, Mr. Sylvester, now we are coming to the part I cannot understand. Of course the estate belonged to him. I know that. It is his. But why didn't he tell Steve and me the truth then, at once?"

"Caroline, Caroline, don't you understand yet? Do you imagine for one moment that your uncle intends keeping that money?"

She stared at him in utter amazement.

"Keeping it?" she repeated. "Why not? It is his. It belongs to him."

"Caroline, I'm afraid you don't know him even yet. He was for going to you at once and destroying the note in your presence. He would have done it, but we persuaded him to wait and think it over for a day or two. He did think and then decided to wait a little longer for your sake."

"For my sake? For mine?" She passed her hand in a bewildered way across her forehead. "Mr. Sylvester, I don't seem to understand even now. I"—

"For your sake, Caroline. Remember, at that time you were engaged to Malcolm Dunn."

Her intent gaze wavered. She drew a long breath. "I see," she said slowly. "Oh—I see."

"Yes. Captain Warren is one of the best judges of character I ever met. The Dunns did not deceive him for one moment. He was certain Malcolm intended marrying you because of your money. For that matter, so was I. He knew you must see the proof with your own eyes. And he showed it to you."

"But then," she begged distractedly, "why couldn't he tell me after that? I—I am so stupid, I suppose—but, Mr. Sylvester, all this is—is"—

"He might have told you then, but he did not think it best. Caroline, your uncle has always believed in you. Even when you sent him from your home he did not blame you. He said you were deceived—that was all. But, too, he has always declared that you had been, as he expressed it, 'brought up wrong.' Your money had, in a way, warped your estimate of people and things. And there was Steve. You know, Caroline, that money and what it brought were spoiling Steve. He has never been so much of a man as during the past year, when he thought himself poor. But your uncle has planned for him as well as for you, and when he believes the time has come he"—

"Please," she interrupted falteringly—"please don't say any more. Let me think, Mr. Sylvester. You say that Uncle Elisha intends giving us all that father took from him—all of it?"

"Yes, all. He considers himself merely your guardian still and will accept only his expenses from the estate."

"It is wonderful!" she repeated brokenly. "Even though we cannot take it, it is wonderful."

"What? Cannot take it?"

"Of course not! Do you suppose that either my brother or I would take the fortune that our father stole—yes, stole—from him, after he has been living almost in poverty all these years and we in luxury—on his money? Of course we shall not take it!"

"But, Caroline, I imagine you will have to take it. I understand your feelings, but I think he will compel you to take it."

"I shall not!" She sprang to her feet. "Of course I shall not! Never! Never!"

"What's that you're never goin' to take, Caroline—measles or another trip down in these parts? I hope 'tain't the last, 'cause I've been cal'latin' you'd like it well enough to come again."

Caroline turned. So did Sylvester. Captain Elisha was standing in the doorway, his hand on the knob. He was smiling broadly, but as he looked at the two by the fire he ceased to smile.

"What's all this?" he asked suspiciously. "Caroline, what—Sylvester, what have you been tellin' her?"

Neither answered at once. The captain looked from one to the other.

"Sylvester!" Caroline had never seen her uncle thoroughly angry before.

"Sylvester," he cried, "have you—have you dast to tell her what you shouldn't? Didn't you promise me? If you told that girl I'll—I'll"—

His niece stepped forward. "Hush, Uncle Elisha," she said. "He didn't tell me until I knew already. I guessed it. Then I asked for the whole truth, and he told me."

"The whole truth? Caroline!"

He wrung his hands.

"Yes, uncle, the whole truth. I know you now. I thought I knew you before, but I didn't—not half. I do now."

"Oh, Caroline!" He stepped toward her and then stopped, frantic and despairing. "Caroline! Caroline!" he cried again. "Can you ever forgive me? You know—you must know I ain't ever meant to keep it. It's all yours. I just didn't give it to you right off because—because— Oh, Sylvester, tell her I never meant to keep it! Tell her!"

The lawyer shook his head. "I did tell her," he said, with another shrug, "and she tells me she won't accept it."

"What?" The captain's eyes were starting from his head. "What? Won't take it? Why, it's hers—hers and Steve's! It always has been! Do you cal'late I'd rob my own brother's children? Don't talk so foolish! I won't hear such talk!"

Caroline was close to tears, but she was firm.

Captain Elisha looked at her determined face, then at the lawyer's. But he found no help there. His chin thrust forward. He nodded slowly.

"All right! All right!" he said grimly. "Sylvester, is your shop goin' to be open tomorrer?"

"Guess not, captain," was the puzzled reply. "It's Thanksgiving. Why?"

"But Graves 'll be to home, won't he? I could find him at his house?"

"I presume you could."

"All right, then. Caroline Warren, you listen to me. I'll give you till 2 o'clock to make up your mind to take the money that belongs to you. If you don't I swear to the Lord A'mighty I'll take the fust train, go straight to New York, hunt up Graves, make him go down to the office and get that note your father made out turnin' all his property over to that Akrae company. I'll get that note, and I'll burn it up. Then—then you'll have to take the money, because it'll be yours. Every bit of evidence that'll hold in law is gone."

He turned, strode to the door and out of the room. A moment later they heard a scream from Miss Baker in the kitchen: "Lisha Warren, what ails you? Are you crazy?" There was no answer, but the back door closed with a tremendous bang.

Half an hour after his dramatic exit Captain Elisha was pacing up and down the floor of the barn. It was an old refuge of his, a place where he was accustomed to go when matters requiring deliberation and thought oppressed him. As he turned in his stride he saw a shadow move across the sill of the big, open door. He caught his breath and stopped.

Caroline entered the barn. She came straight to him and put her hands upon the lapels of his coat. Her eyes were wet and shining.

"Caroline?" he faltered eagerly.

"You good man!" she breathed softly. "Oh, you good man!"

"Caroline!" His voice shook, but there was hope in it. "Caroline, you're goin' to take the money?"

"Yes, Uncle Elisha. Mr. Sylvester has shown me that I must. He says you will do something desperate if I refuse."

"You good man!" she breathed softly. "Oh, you good man!"

"I sartin would! And you'll take it really?"

"Yes, Uncle Elisha."

"Glory be! And—and, Caroline, you won't hold it against me, my makin' you think you was poor and makin' you live in that little place and get along on just so much, and all that? Can you forgive me for doin' that?"

"Forgive you? Can I ever thank you enough? I know I can't, but I can try all my life to prove what"—

"S-s-h-h! S-s-h! There!" with a great sigh, almost a sob, of relief, "I guess this'll be a real Thanksgivin' after all."

But a few minutes later another thought came to him.

"Caroline," he asked, "I wonder if, now that things are as they are, you couldn't do somethin' else—somethin' that would please me an awful lot?"

"What is it, uncle?"

"It's somethin' perhaps I ain't got any right to ask. The other day you told me you cared for Jim Pearson, but that you sent him away 'cause you thought you had to earn a livin' for you and Steve. Now you know that you ain't got to do that. And you said you told him if you ever changed your mind you'd send for him. Don't you s'pose you could send for him now—right off—so he could get here for this big Thanksgivin' of ours? Don't you think you could, Caroline?"

"Send for him—now?" she asked in a low tone.

"Yes; now—right off—in time for tomorrow."

"He could not get here," she whispered.

"Yes, he could. If you send him a telegram with one word in it—'Come'—and sign it 'Caroline' he'll be here on tomorrow mornin's train or I'll eat my hat and one of Abbie's bonnets hove in. Think you could, Caroline?"

A moment, then in a whisper, "Yes, Uncle Elisha."

"Hooray! But—but," anxiously, "hold on, Caroline. Tell me truly now. You ain't doin' this just to please me? You mustn't do that, not for the world and all. You mustn't send for him on my account; only just for one reason—because you want him."

He waited for his answer. Then she looked up, blushing still, but with a smile trembling on her lips.

"Yes, Uncle Elisha," she said, "because I want him."

The clouds blew away that night, and Thanksgiving day dawned clear and cold. The gray sea was now blue. The white paint of the houses and fences glistened in the sun. The groves of pitch pine were brilliant green blotches spread like rugs here and there on the brown hills. South Denboro had thrown off its gloomy raiment and was "all dolled up for Thanksgivin'," so Captain Elisha said.

The captain and Sylvester were leaning on the fence by the gate, looking up the road and waiting for Dan and the "two seater" to heave in sight around the bend. The hired man had harnessed early and driven to the station at least thirty minutes before train time. Captain Elisha was responsible for the early start. Steve was coming on that train. Possibly some one else was coming. The captain did not mean they should find no welcome or vehicle at the station.

The whistle had sounded ten minutes before. It was time for Dan to appear at the bend.

"I hope to thunder Jim got that telegram," observed the captain for the twentieth time at least since breakfast.

"So do I," replied his friend. "There's no reason why he shouldn't, is there?"

"No, no sensible one, but I've scared up no less than a couple of hundred of the other kind. If he shouldn't come—my, my, she'd be disappointed!"

He motioned with his head toward the window of Caroline's room.

They turned in time to catch a glimpse of the girl as she parted the curtains and looked out on the road. She saw them looking at her, smiled, blushed and disappeared. Both men smoked in silence for a moment; then the captain said:

"Say, Sylvester, this New York cruise of mine turned out pretty good, after all, didn't it?"

"Decidedly good. It was the making of your niece and nephew. Caroline realizes it now, and so will Steve."

"Hope so. It didn't do me any harm," with a chuckle. "I wouldn't have missed that little beat up the bay with Marm Dunn for a good deal. For a spell there we was bows abreast, and 'twas hard to tell who'd turn the mark first."

Sylvester laughed. "I'll tell you what, Captain Warren," he said. "I never saw you in better spirits. Do you know what I think? I think that for a chap who has just given away half of a good sized fortune and intends giving away the other half you're the most cheerful specimen I ever saw."

The captain laughed too. "I am, ain't I?" he said. "Well, I can say truthful what I never expected to say in my life—that once I was wuth ha'f a million dollars. As for the rest of it, I'm like that millionaire—that— Hi! Look! There comes Dan! See him?

"Steve!" cried the captain excitedly. "There's Steve! And—and—yes, there's somebody on the back seat. It's Jim! He's come! Hooray!"

"Wait!" Sylvester cried. "I don't want to lose the rest of that sentence. You said you were like some millionaire. Who?"

"Don't bother me!" cried Captain Elisha. "Who? Why, I was goin' to say I was like that millionaire chap who passes out a library every time he wakes up and happens to think of it. You know who I mean. Ahoy there, Jim! Ahoy, Steve!"

He was waving his hand to the passengers in the approaching vehicle.

"That's the feller. I've come to feel about the way he says he does—that 'twould be a crime for me to die rich."

THE END.

BEDRIDDEN WITH RHEUMATISM

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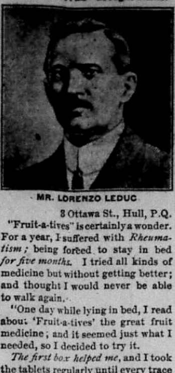

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Keeps Bread Fresh.

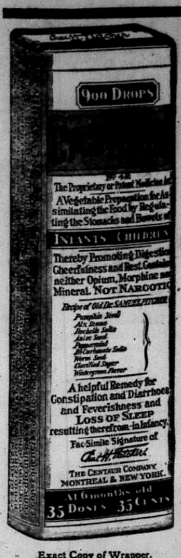
A method of preventing the staling of bread was described by Arnold Wahl at a meeting of the American Chemical society. It consists in cooling the bread, after baking, in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide, freshly produced for the purpose by fermentation. Bread cooled in ordinary air becomes stale in a few hours, owing to oxidation of the protein by the air absorbed in its pores, while bread cooled in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide remains fresh for several weeks, because oxidation is prevented.

The Origin of Grocer.

Grocer appears in Holinshed's Chronicle, 1580, as "grosser," and in other medieval records it is sometimes written "engrosser" and was applied to the spicers and pepperers who were wholesale dealers in various spices—that is, who dealt en gros—in large quantities, as distinguished from "regrators," who were retail dealers. The Grocers' company first adopted the word grocer in 1373, when the spicers and pepperers allied themselves into a single corporation.—London Express.

ART OF LIFE.

Life is the finest of the fine arts. It has to be learned with lifelong patience, and the years of our pilgrimages are all too short to master it triumphantly. —Drummond.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THE DOUKHOBOR.

Strange Citizens of the Far West May Move Again.

If the published reports from Western Canada concerning contemplated changes in the ownership of Doukhobod lands in favor of Canadian soldier settlers are true, one more migration, total or partial, of these Russian peasant communities may yet be witnessed. And so the question is instinctively raised, Whither would they go?

One has associated the Doukhobors so long and definitely with Western Canada that the part of their career which has been the most formative in their history is apt to be overlooked. Their manner of life in the sparsely populated prairie sections of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, or amid the partially cleared but potentially fertile valleys of British Columbia, is the direct outcome of those peculiar conditions which they were compelled to endure in their native Russia. An agricultural folk, with the instinct for settlement highly developed, their migratory movements began when Tzar Alexander I banished the Doukhobortsy, as the community is more correctly termed, to the banks of the River Molochnava, in the neighborhood of the Crimea. Their original home was Kharkov, a city several hundred miles to the southwest of Moscow. The movement spread so rapidly from his common centre that governmental hostility was aroused against them, and their enforced settlement on the Molochnaya was the result.

Just 100 years ago, the Russian Government resumed its hostile measures, which culminated in the final deportation of the community to Transcaucasia; Pobiedonostsev's policy of bringing all religious elements of the empire into conformity with Greek Catholicism being responsible for the severities which attracted the world's attention to the Doukhobors in the nineties. Their refusal to obey the law afforded a pretext for this persecution. In the inhospitable and barren region to which they had been banished, and which was to be their final home in Europe, they nevertheless, by dint of sober living and dogged perseverance in the face of perpetual hardship, managed to prosper. In 1895 they were burning their weapons and refusing to submit to the tyrannies of the Cossack soldiers. Eventually, through the good offices of Count Tolstov and of the Society of Friends in England, some 8,000 were despatched as emigrants to Canada, and there again they not only toiled and thrived, but succeeded, where others indubitably would have failed, in converting to productive uses hundreds of acres of apparently waste land. They amassed comparative wealth as a community, and despised it as individuals. They paid their way. They bought land in province after province, and now they are almost in sight of the waters of the Pacific.

The Doukhobors are a people exiled from their original home, but one cannot live in their vicinity without receiving the impression that they have long lost the sense of country, as the average person understands it. One asks himself: "Are these Russians?" and finds oneself answering: "Scarcely." And if they are not Russians in their allegiance, they seem to be just as improbable Canadians. Standing in their presence, talking with them, watching the men and women at work from morning till night in their fields or barns, or partaking of the rude, rough hospitality of their community houses, this peculiar neutrality does not strike one as difficult to understand. The community is exactly what it is, unprogressive if not stagnant, partly through its odd religious convictions, partly through the stress of political persecution which made its early Motherland impossible to it. The Doukhobors are strangely out of sympathy with the average man's ambitions, or wholly unconscious of them. The one thing certain is that they are peasants. They evidently love work for work's sake, and not for what it may bring to them in this world's goods. They apparently see very little horizon above the furrow which they are ever throwing up. They crave no fortune, no ultimate migration to the city, with its stimulating pleasures, its intellectual entertainment, the thousand and one delights that come in the course of a life spent in the crowded highways of men.

Doukhoborland is truly a topsy-turvy world. Sitting by the great stoves of the Doukhobors, one is strangely conscious that where the Doukhobor is, there is his home. Put him elsewhere, and, like the spider which has found his web rudely disturbed or rent, and mends the torn meshes again and again, he will, out of the compulsion of that simple, primal instinct of his, toil and spin as if nothing had happened, and as if toil were the one thing that counted in the sum total of his universe.

Worry is the undertaker's advance agent.

Every white lie paves the way for a black one.

Of two evils choose neither; both will turn out bad.

Our wishes lengthen as our sun declines.—Young.

Misery does not love company that is already miserable.

Don't expect to keep your friends if you give them away.

Rubber was first introduced into Europe in 1735 as erasers.

In the middle ages fans were used in certain church ceremonies.

Mighty few men ever make any money out of being disagreeable.

An elm tree will live about 600 years. It is said to be in its prime at 150 years.

Covering a distance of 100 miles, the Thames describes a winding of 220 miles.

Alcohol when pure is greenish in color, while water is distinctly blue in shade.

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A FIGHTING MEMBER.

Legless Man In British House of Commons.

Major Cohen, who lost his legs in battle, made his maiden speech in the British House of Commons recently.

He had the front corner seat on the Treasury side, next to the cross-benches. A composed, portly man, perfectly groomed, he showed no trace of his honorable affliction, for the modern maker of artificial limbs has become very expert in his craft. Spats adorned the major's boots.

Major Cohen craved the indulgence of the House for permission to speak seated. The Speaker accorded it instantly with a wave of the arm, and hearty cheers from all parts of the House showed that members were of one mind on the matter.

Major Cohen spoke quietly, briefly, and well. The subject was an amendment to the address expressing dissatisfaction with the pensions given to disabled sailors and soldiers. He said he took an interest in the subject for he was a disabled soldier himself. (Sympathetic cheers.) He made a touching allusion to the friendly courtesy extended to him by the Speaker and all the members.

"I do not regard it as personal to myself, but as showing a general sympathy for disabled men. I am in favor of a scheme for apprenticing disabled men to private firms, leaving the men to choose their own trades. You cannot expect employers to pay them during the apprenticeship, but the state might very well do so.

"I refer more particularly to the partially disabled man. I myself am graded by the Pensions Department as 100 per cent. disabled. But I think there are still some things I can do. (Hear, hear.) A man of my kind can take up tailoring, or cobbling, or typewriting. My constituents have solved the problem for me. I recognize that every totally disabled man cannot become a member of Parliament. But he can do something. He does not want to sit at home with nothing to do and nothing to look forward to but the drawing of his pension."

A cheer of friendly approval followed the speech. Mr. Will Crooks crossed the House to congratulate the new member, and others followed the example.

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Used While You Sleep

POULTRY CONGRESS.

International Standards for Eggs and Poultry Urged.

The conference was held in the historic rooms of the Royal Agricultural Society, London, England, and it was of special significance that it was really the first specialized international gathering that had come together to discuss reconstruction of any particular or special industry, agricultural or otherwise since the armistice was signed.

Much attention was given to conditions in devastated countries. France was well represented. Delegates from Holland spoke for Belgium. The terrible conditions in Poland were ably described. Conditions in Russia can only be imagined. The significant thing brought out was the depletion of flocks in nearby neutral countries—Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, etc. It is said depletion in Holland was actually greater than in Belgium. Belgium had relief in the way of food and feed supplies, while Holland and Denmark did not. Holland's poultry population is said to be not more than 40 per cent. of its pre-war dimension. At the same time Holland claims to be prepared to largely look after Belgium's immediate requirements in the way of breeding stock and eggs for hatching.

France is in a difficult position. They want poultry, but have no feed. The whole question is being taken up by the Commission on Agricultural Relief for Allied countries, of which both Dr. James W. Robertson (Canada) and Prof. Edward Brown (England) are members. The different Governments of the devastated allied countries have been requested by the commission to state their needs. As yet very few definite suggestions have been brought forward that will at the same time provide the necessary machinery to insure, for instance, that live stock and poultry supplied will not be slaughtered, and further to provide that necessary feed for stock be secured.

Among the more important resolutions passed were:—

1. Urging the adoption of international standards for eggs and poultry. The Government of each exporting country to be asked to make suggestions and name a delegate to be a member of a committee to deal with the matter.

2. Increased international consumption of eggs and poultry, particularly eggs.

3. Greater Government recognition of and support for poultry industry.

4. Greater utilization of women's institutes as a means of furthering poultry. The impression on the continent being that more can be effected through interesting the women.

Europe Wants Poultry.

A French poultry expert, according to advices received by the Canadian Trade Commission, states that there is an urgent need in France for 3,000,000 breeding hens at present. It is estimated that egg and poultry production there in the last four years has decreased 50 per cent. Over 6,000 hens have been given by British traders to help the restoration work in Northern France.

Conditions in Poland are said to be such that hundreds of thousands of fowls are wanted, and British experts are advocating that the newer breeds be at once introduced into the devastated areas.

The Trade Commission suggests to poultry men and farmers a continuance of the Greater Production Campaign of last year. The cheapening of feedstuffs is in their favor.

Canadian exports of eggs in 1918 roundly totalled 4,000,000 dozens, one-half the quantity exported sixteen years ago. Great Britain alone, before the war, imported 190,000,000 dozen annually.

One broad idea which the Trade Commission is trying to impress on the agricultural and manufacturing interests is that the present emergency demand in Europe should be regarded as the stepping stone to permanent trade. The field in the poultry trade will be ample for some years to come.

Experiments With Farm Crops.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are now prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario, seed of high quality for experiment in growing grains, fodder crops, roots, grasses, clovers and alfalfas during the season of 1919. The list of experiments consists of nine tests of grain crops; five tests of root crops; eight tests of crops for forage, fodder, silage and hay crops; two tests of culinary crops; one fertilizer experiment and two tests of grain mixtures.

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1919 and apply for the same to the Experimental Department at the O.A.C., Guelph. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received. An itemized list of the 30 experiments can be secured on application to the Experimental Department at the college.

BROILER RAISING.

Chance of Good Business on Either Large or Small Scale.

A special line in poultry keeping that should appeal to the man who operates on a large scale and to such others as are situated so that they can co-operate with near neighbors in shipping their product, is that of producing broiler chickens for the early-season market in the cities, and there is also an opportunity for good business in this line for the farmer whose place is situated near a summer resort, as the season of demand for this product occurs at just about the time that the general migration to the summer resort commences. The product will be in demand, at any rate, and whether the supply is delivered direct to the consumer or through the dealer, there is great possibility of a satisfactory profit for the producer.

To ensure success in broiler raising, on any but a very small scale, the use of an incubator is necessary, first, because the chicks must be hatched early in the season and the poultryman will naturally want to have them right under his hand so that he can prevent any losses that might occur if the newly-hatched birds were exposed to the conditions existing in the average hen house, where, in most cases, the eggs would have to be set for hatching by the hen. The second reason for using an incubator in bringing out a large number of birds is that it effects an economy of labor at brooding time, because one hen that raises ten or a dozen chickens needs almost as much attention as an incubator that will hatch hundreds, or a brooder that will raise an equal number.

In raising broilers on the farm, however, one may make a success of the business in a small way by setting as many hens as can be looked after, during the latter part of March and the first week or two in April. For city market supply, it is generally desirable to have as many as possible of the birds come forward at the same time, so as to simplify the matter of care and shipping, but if a good private market is available, it may be more satisfactory to have the birds come on in successive batches.

TIME TO IMPROVE PASTURES.

Clean Up by Cutting Off Brush, Briars and Weeds.

Spring is the desirable time of year for the improvement of pastures. Large areas of permanent pasture would respond to proper methods of improvement which might include the following:—

Keep the pastures clean by cutting off brush, briars and weeds. Large stumps, stones and dead trees should also be removed.

Those areas used for pasture that would permit harrowing and discing at the time of reseeding, applying lime, fertilizers and manure, etc., may be greatly benefited. In some sections terracing may be practiced with satisfactory results.

Work Done in the Spring to Improve Pastures Will Insure Greater Supply of Feed Later.

The application of lime, acid phosphate and manure can always be relied upon in most sections as a means of adding the necessary increased fertility.

Reseeding, particularly in bare spots, is to be recommended. White and Japan clover Bermuda, herds grass, carpet grass and blue grass in favored sections are commonly used. As a rule reseeded pastures should be lightly grazed the first year. At all times it is advisable to keep the cattle off the grass in the spring until well started. Closer grazing during the rest of the season may be practiced where this has been done. It is also advisable to turn cattle off the pasture earlier in the fall than is commonly practiced.

Attention to Setting Hens.

Great care should be taken to keep nests occupied by setting hens free from mites. It is hard to work effectively against the mites when many hens are brooding. One in the form of crude petroleum sprays, used freely about the house at that time, may soil the eggs and prevent successful hatching. Infested quarters, therefore, should be treated thoroughly before hens are set, so as to start them in nests which are absolutely clean. Beneath the straw of the nest a layer of lime and sulphur will tend to prevent mite breeding, and the entire nest may be dusted occasionally with pyrethrum. Broken eggs and the straw soiled by them should be removed promptly, as they tend to attract mites.

Way of Spreading Manure.

Eight tons of manure spread over two acres will return a much larger profit than the same amount placed on one acre. In experimental tests, supplementing each ton of yard manure with 40 pounds of acid phosphate raised the crop-producing value of the mixture from $2.60 per ton to $4.52.

Feeding Cows for Profit.

If dairy cows are to be fed for profitable production they must receive a liberal ration at all seasons. In summer pasture generally is depended upon, but often it must be supplemented by soiling crops or silage, and sometimes by concentrates as well. For winter feeding, the ration usually is composed of hay, silage, and a mixture of grains. In properly balancing the ration the grain mixture is compounded to fit the roughage with due consideration for cost, bulk, palatability, and physiological effect upon the cow. For best results, cows must be fed individually, salted regularly, and furnished with all the clean water they will drink.

Common Mistake With Cows.

One of the most common mistakes in the feeding of dairy cows is that the good cows are not given a sufficient quantity of feed above that required for their physical maintenance to obtain the maximum quantity of milk they are capable of producing.

SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE.

George Cohen's Greatest Comedy.

SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE.

An announcement that will create tremendous interest for Chautauqua Week will be the fact that we have secured the above play for the 5th day's programme. Everybody knows that it is recorded as Mr. Cohen's greatest success. It was presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto, and was brought back in response to a unanimous demand. The Evening Telegram quoted it "the most popular comedy ever produced in Toronto." The Evening Star called it "The most continuous Laughing Carnival of the Season." It presents two-and-one-half hours of Mystery, Thrills and Laughter." It is a Master Mystery and stands at the very head of the Farce Comedies.

Mr. Percival Vivian, who was at the head of the Ben Greet Players last year, has been secured as Manager of this play and will present the leading role. He has played in leading plays and theatres in New York and Chicago. The past season he spent playing with Macklyn, Arbuckle, and DeWolfe Hopper in Captain Bairsfather's delightful comedy "The Better 'Ole." The fact that he is in this play assures its complete success.

At Napanee, Chautauqua week, July 5th to 11th.

LATE FASHION FROM PARIS

This is a straw hat entirely covered with fimbriated satin ribbon, with black velvet ribbon around the crown, and is regarded as an exquis[illegible] creation.

APRON IS A BEC[illegible]ING AFFAIR

Tricksy Thing of Pink Striped Gingham Donned by Many of the Happy Little Brides.

An apron is really a pretty and a charming thing when its artistic possibilities are considered, and it may be made a becoming affair. Usually it is the little bride who affects aprons that have charm; her morning aprons are tricksy affairs of pink striped gingham, with a smart flare in the skirt part and a coquettish little bib above the waist line—and very crisp strings that tie in a big bow behind. An elderly housekeeper would feel a bit foolish in such an apron—even though when she goes to a matinee she wears a dainty blouse quite as youthful as any the little bride would select.

The house apron of the average good housekeeper is made of checked gingham with a narrow belt band that pins at the back. This unbeautiful but extremely practical affair is donned when household labors demand protection of the gown—but you never catch the housekeeper at the front door in it, as sometimes you catch the little bride in her bewilderingly becoming pink print apron. There seems to be no good reason why every house apron should not have the qualities of grace and becomingness. Why wear checked brown gingham if pale blue chambray matches one's eyes; or blue checked gingham if something in pink print will set off one's complexion? And why a straight, shapeless apron when a really smart one with circular shaped skirt with a bib with extensions that button at the back of the neck can be obtained at modest price or manufactured in an hour or two in the home sewing room?

INDIAN DESIGNS IN RIBBON

Colors Are Delicate and Suggest a Beautiful Panama Hat; Deeper Tones for Outing Hats.

Smart ribbons have been brought out in Indian designs for outing hats for women. While the designs are Indian, the colors are delicate and suggest a beautiful Panama hat. In the deeper tones for outing hats there are ribbons of Roman effect. The polka dot is good for hat trimming, and in larger sizes, in the wider ribbons, each dot as big as an apple.

There are beautiful things in two-tone ribbons, one side one color and one the other. Some of these are all in the pastel shades and others in deeper tones, contrasting colors brought together. Two colors are also used in beautiful quality grosgrain ribbons, these having the body and edge different with rich contrasts. Handsome broad metallic ribbons are rich and heavy, made to wholesale at $50 a bolt of ten yards.

A ribbon, not new this year, but deep and rich in color and design, the latter Egyptian, is the Cleopatra, and a ribbon suggesting cubist art in color and design as well as the war is aviation.

Ribbons in delicate colors and soft brocades in all widths are for the trousseau.

Through the Looking Glass

By EVELYN NESBIT

While hubby is a vital cog in the realm of business and industry, while he chats with business friends and gets out into the world, wifie is doing her curl papers and getting ready to wash up his breakfast dishes. While hubby sits with his cronies at the club, wifie is at home, cooking his dinner and mending his socks.

That is just as it should be, says satisfied hubby. If wifie should dare to stop serving him, woe to her! For so many ages it has been taken for granted that when a woman marries she becomes her husband's private property, that even in this enlightened era women are still slaving and toiling for their husbands.

It is perfectly fine for women to do their share in keeping the home fires burning. But they must not lose their independence entirely. Go on darning socks, go on minding babies, go on cooking dinners—but, for pity's sake, keep your independence!

The only way to keep your independence is to keep your friends. Don't let your housework absorb you so completely that the only outsiders you see are the tradesfolk and your husband's friends. Keep young and cheerful by maintaining your individuality. In spite of being married, the woman should keep up with the friends of her girlhood and make new friends, too. And if there are men friends among them, there's no harm done, so long as hubby knows about them. When there is to be a family party, hubby and wifie both should choose the friends who will be invited. It's more fun that way, you will find.

"DONT'S" IN USE OF MACHINE

Don't forget to oil the sewing machine frequently. The treadle and pitman should be oiled in their bearings almost as often as the working parts above the table.

Don't allow the machine to stand uncovered when not in use, as it collects dust and lint. The working parts below the cloth plate should be dusted and lint removed frequently with a small camel's hair brush. The parts above the cloth plate should be wiped ften with cheesecloth.

Don't run the machine when the presser foot is down and there is no material in the machine, as this roughens the underside of the foot and blunts the feed.

Don't run the machine while it is threaded without a piece of material under the foot, as this causes the thread to knot around the bobbin and makes a big, ugly, bunch of thread on the underside of the work when stitching is begun. There is often a tendency on the part of the operator to stitch several inches after the end of the seam has been reached. This is a bad practice.

Don't pull the material while it is being stitched, as this causes a stretched, tight, ugly stitch and very often blunts or breaks the needle. The feed will take care of this unassisted and will push the material through as fast as the machine can take care of it.

A Familiar Phrase.

"The sun never sets on the British Empire" is the proud boast of the modern Englishman. The expression is found in Schiller's "Don Carlos," in which Philip II boasts, "The sun never sets in my dominions." The boast was a common one of the Spaniards of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

FLOWERS ON HATS

Spring Headgear Will Be Veritable Flower Gardens.

Roses, Which Afforded Welcome Victory Color, Promise to Reign Supreme for Decoration.

We are told that hats this spring are to be veritable flower gardens, notes a millinery authority. And it would take no oracle to predict that of all flowers the rose would be supreme. Even before the armistice was signed the rose became immensely popular—real roses and artificial roses and the rose motif in decoration. Then with the armistice and victory the color of the rose became one of the most successful of victory colors. In fact, it was various shades of rose that appeared to be the instinctive choice of most women, so that simultaneously they appeared in rose colored dance and dinner frocks after the war's end. One of the smartest of the advance season hats—one worn by a prominent actress—is a small hat entirely covered with rose petals. Doubtless the rose petal hat will be much in demand as spring comes on apace.

Trimmed with Gray Ribbon and Roses.

No one with open eyes needs to be told that the corsage bouquet has been revived. It is not as yet so usual as to be actually popular. It has the advantage, as yet, of exclusiveness. It is seen worn on many evening gowns and not infrequently on afternoon gowns as well. It is possible that the spring will reintroduce the fashion of wearing flower bouquets on the tailored suit or street frock, as was the fashion a few years ago.

There are all sorts of flowered cotton fabrics for spring and summer. One of these is a rose strewn chintz that in the hands of the skilled dressmaker is decidedly attractive.

SUITABLE FOR STOUT WOMEN

Longer and Narrow Skirt Regarded as Far More in Favor—Open Sleeve a Blessing.

If you yourself are not more rotund than you should be, you just don't know anything about it, unless mayhap you have narrowly watched the struggles of a fat friend or are the dressmaker who must plan the raiment for the fat as well as the lean—you don't know anything about how perfectly and entirely unsuited the mode that has just gone the way of all passee styles was to the woman of many pounds.

The short skirt is an abomination for the woman who weighs too much, yet as things were one looked absolutely frumpy in a long skirt. And short skirts seemed to call for French heeled shoes and a heavy woman really does not look her best in that type of shoe; or rather she so soon gets the better of the shoe that that type of shoe always looks a little shabby and out of shape when worn by her.

But the mode that is already with us is far more favorable. The narrow skirt is a blessed relief. The narrow skirt likewise helps, or rather the skirt draped to look narrow. The open sleeve is a blessing, for the increased width at the wrist makes the upper arm appear smaller, it hides the fat wrist and also makes the hand appear slender.

RUFFLES ARE MUCH IN USE

Trimming Used to Edge Girdles, Collars, Sash Ends, to Trim Tunics and Other Ways.

The extensive use of fine plaited ruffles, by the way, is an interesting feature of the new season. This trimming is from one-half inch wide to three inches and is used to edge girdles, fichu collars, sash ends and is applied in endless ways to trim apron tunics and overskirts.

An effective and extremely new trimming is colored organdy, which is much used on silks. A large figured foulard in navy blue and white has a soft shawl collar of dark blue organdy, and the flowing cuffs and sash are of it. Navy blue organdy is also attractively applied on oyster white crepe de chine in zigzag inch wide rows at the hips, and at the bottom of the skirt and is used for the vestee.

Chemisettes in white batiste, tucked and lace trimmed, are strongly in evidence on taffeta, satin and faille silk frocks. For the most part the chemisette is collarless and is fitted into the low round or oval neck of the frock. Sometimes the frock is slashed several inches in front where the chemisette shows through. Embroidered georgette and crepe de chine are also used for the chemisette.

Appropriate.

"Why do you wear that costume? It looks like half mourning."

"Well, every evening when you come home from the office you complain of being half dead."

"Completely Discouraged"

Is the feeling and plaint of women who are "run-down" so low that work drags, head aches, back aches, dragging down feelings, dizzy, pale and weak, little things annoy and "everything goes wrong." *Look the other way just a minute and see what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for more than a million women in the last fifty years. What it has done for others it can do for you. A helping hand* to lift up weak, tired, over-taxed women—that's what you'll find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives you just the help that you need. To be had in liquid or tablets. Tablet form, 50 cents, at all drug stores.

It is a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless.

You can procure a trial pkg. by sending 10c. to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TILLSONBURG, ONT.—"A few years ago I had a severe nervous break-down. I would have pains in my head and would suffer with backache. I was ailing for about two years. Had doctored but did not seem to get cured of the ailment. At last I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It built me up and I felt better in every way than I had for two years previously."—MRS. L. HEATH.

FEW NEW FABRICS

No Distinct Changes in Materials for Spring Wear.

Gabardine, Tricot, Serges, Tricotine, Tweed, Homespun and Broadcloth and Variety of Silks.

As social life returns to its normal course more and more thought is given to dress. It is too early in the season for any very radical change in fashions to be established, but it is most interesting to watch the development of the individual ideas of the designers.

There will be no distinct change in materials, since as yet very few new fabrics have been made. A little of everything is seen, gabardine, tricot, serges, tricotine, tweed, homespun and broadcloth. Among the silks one notes a great variety and also fabrics of American make that are composed of silk and wool with a predominance of silk. Many new colors will make their appearance this spring, and there will be a wider variety to choose from than in recent seasons.

The new silhouette is a matter that is uppermost in the minds of the designers at the moment. It is predicted by a few of those in a position to note the trend of the times that the mode will gradually emerge from the extreme simplicity of the last few seasons and once again the more complicated silhouette will be in evidence.

The advance models, however, give no indication of this change. A majority of the tailored suits of summery aspect are built upon severely plain lines, slim and straight as those of this winter. The coat, for instance, may be built without the slightest curve at the waist line and the front left open to show a long sweater-like waistcoat which has no visible fastening. The skirt is also straight and slim, and while there is a slit at the back to give its wearer more comfort in walking the material crosses over so that the slit is not visible.

Very pretty simple one-piece frocks of silk, tricotine or wool in light weight and in light colors or all white are noted.

A smart little model was fashioned from a lovely, soft creamy white gabardine with large collar and cuffs of white silk. The frock was caught in loosely at the waistline by a white silk cord which tied at the back and extended half the skirt length, the ends being finished with tassels. The back of the skirt was made with four deep folds slightly gathered in flounce effect.

There are numerous cape models of light weight woolen shown for the benefit of the southern trade. They are made in various styles and of various materials.

Probably It Would.

In a Sunday school the class was under a question on the sacraments. The sacrament of matrimony was taken up, and a seven-year-old startled her teacher when replying to a question as to the necessity for this sacrament by answering: "No. Matrimony is not necessary to salvation, but should a favorable opportunity afford it would be sinful to neglect it."

The Old Home Singers

Everybody loves the songs of Olden Times, and the Old Home Singers have devoted their energies to the rendition of these in a manner that is most fascinating. No item has been neglected to make the setting the very best. They render their songs in old-time costumes. Their voices blend to perfection. Their entire programme is strong and animated, and they will charm all who hear them with the beauty of their performances. No better Company could have been chosen for the opening day of Chautauqua than "The Old Home Singers."

At Napanee, Chautauqua week, July 5th to 11th, 1919.

Gray Hair use Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hairdressing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

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This Week

A FULL LINE OF—
Jam Jams, Ginger Snaps, etc
ALSO—
Puffed Wheat, Puffed Rice, Grape Nuts, Shredded Wheat, Corn Flakes, Krumbles.

CAMPERS' SUPPLIES.

FRANK H. PERRY.
Dundas St. Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 130.

FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER

We have placed in stock the special

Waltham and Elgin Watch

adapted to the returned soldier who goes back to civilian life—these watches we find are most appreciated by the returned men—of course they are fully guaranteed and suitably engraved.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

HOW TO KEEP THE BABY FROM WORRYING IN HOT WEATHER

PUSSY-FOOT REGISTERED **Shoes for Baby** PATENTED 1909

Buy a pair of PUSSY FOOT Slippers or Boots

—at—

WEISS BROS.
NAPANEE and TRENTON

STEP OUT WELL-SHOD

When you want quick, fair-priced and satisfactory shoe repairs, step into our "while you wait" shop. Our men, machines and material combine in giving superior service to the person who demands guaranteed work on a "rush" order. Soles and heels in short order. Rubber heels attached in a very few minutes.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

THE NORMILE GROCERY

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

The Very Best in GROCERIES

Fresh Meats of all kinds.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.
Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat; First class Workmen; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.
M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

Get your Paris Green at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

Fine Stationery, Magazines, Sheet Music and Toilet Articles at **NIXON'S.**

The first home grown strawberries were offered for sale by Mr. Haner Reid, of Piety Hill, on Saturday. They were full size and of fine flavor.

The regular meeting of the U.E.L. Chapter of the I.O.D.E. will be held in their room Monday, June 23rd, at 4 p.m. The members are urged to be present to hear the delegates report of the annual metting in Montreal.

It has been decided to hold a Tag Day on Dominion Day for the benefit of the G.W.V.A. It is hoped that the people of the county will respond to this appeal from the returned men. Any assistance from the young ladies of the town will be warmly appreciated.

Kodak Work, Developing and printing a specialty—not amateur work—Try my films for good results. Bring them in and take home real pictures. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive prompt attention. Regular prices Terms, cash with order:

Mrs. R. Shipman,
John Street, two doors south of Express Printing House.

—o—

CITIES ARE GROWING.

But Population In Rural Districts Show Decrease.

Ontario's total population for the year 1918 was 2,578,177, an increase of 17,724 over the year 1917, but a falling off of 2,075 for the total of 1916, according to the second municipal bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs, which has just been issued. In townships, towns and villages there was a decrease in population during 1918, but in cities the increase is 39,374.

The total assessment of the province for 1917 was $2,027,561,860, made up as follows: Townships, $698,900,181; villages and towns, $263,401,104; cities, $1,065,260,575. The total increase over the previous year is $22,883,313.

In 1891 there were 758 organized municipalities in Ontario. In 1918 there were 900, besides 10 districts that have no organization similar to the county council. The total of 900 includes 551 townships, 149 villages, 139 towns, 23 cities and 38 counties.

Municipal taxes imposed in 1917 were $38,134,017, an increase of $3,839,307 over the previous year. The total was made up as follows: Townships, $9,462,175 towns and villages, $5,589,415; cities, $23,082,427.

The total debenture debt of the province was $226,754,890, an increase of $1,056,878. There is a decrease, however, in the cities of $575,650.

The report contains the following figures with regard to Toronto: Assessed population, 1918, 473,829; assessed area, 16,480 (acres); total assessment, 1917, $586,535,531; assessed for schools only, $109,285; municipal debenture debt, December 31, 1917, $11,138,582; school debenture debt, $1,528,192; sinking fund, December 31, 1917, $2,162,862.

Farmers Escape Taxation.

The Canadian Reconstruction Association asserts that the farmers of the western United States and Canada are not paying a fair share of the taxes. The association secretary points out that the farmer is not over liberal in his contribution to the income tax. In the United States the income tax collected from 6,000,000 farmers amounted to $1,815,849, while the gross wealth produced amounted to $60,000,000,000. Of this amount the Department of Agriculture placed the value of farm products at over $19,000,000,000. These figures showed that the farm produced one-third of the national annual gross revenue, and paid only 1-150 of the income tax of the United States.

The explanation given for this is that farmers do not keep books, consequently are never sure what their income is. In Canada the increase received from the sale of farm products has been $992,447,700 in the past three years. The Reconstruction Association declares that the Canadian farmer should be operating on a basis of a much increased revenue and therefore should pay a larger proportion of the taxes. The increase in the value of farm lands is regarded by the members of the Reconstruction Association as a strong argument for the ability of the farmer to pay. On the other hand they assert that the Canadian manufacturer instead of having his values increased is faced with a deterioration in the value of his plant.

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100 per cent. Pure Mixed Paints—guaranteed—at **NIXON'S.**

Bring your Foot Troubles here

and have your feet scientifically fitted with the proper appliances to prevent

Fallen Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.

The Haines Shoe Houses
NAPANEE,
Belleville and Smiths Falls.
23tf

Rexall Poison Ivy Lotion, the best and surest remedy for Ivy poisoning—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

PERSONALS

Messrs. U. M. Wilson and E. E. Lucas attended Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. in Toronto this week.

Miss Grant, of Belleville, is the guest of Miss Diana Miller.

Mrs. F. R. Maybee spent a few days last week with friends in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Maybee and Mr. J. C. McLeod spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Maurice H. Paul and two daughters, of Dauphin, Man., are guests of her mother, Mrs. T. B. Lund.

Mrs. Robt. Holland and little son, Kingston, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, at Elm Lodge.

Master Loyd Telfer, Humboldt, Sask., is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, Elm Lodge.

Miss Kathleen Campbell left for Amsterdam, N. Y., on Monday to with her cousin, Mrs. A. Bellinger.

Seargeant Grant Dickinson returned home on Wednesday after over three years' service overseas.

Mrs. E. S. File is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Keyes, Kearney, Ont.

Messrs. Roland and Arthur Daly, Toronto, spent the week-end in town with their mother, Mrs. Denis Daly.

Mr. E. R. Sills is attending Conference in Oshawa this week.

Mr. T. B. German, barrister, Napanee, leaves to-morrow for a two weeks' outing during which time he will be absent from his office.

Pte. Harold Martin returned from overseas this week after four years' service with the C. A. M. C.

Messrs. John Birrell and Perry Wagar are attneding Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., in Toronto this week.

Mr. C. A. Walters is spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Gladys Pettigrew, Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. V. Cowling.

Mrs. C. W. Bowen, Dundas street, spent last week visiting friends at Delta and Seeley's Bay. She also attended the dinner party given in honor of her aunt, Mrs. Milton Day, who celebrated her ninety-second birthday. The day was enjoyed by all who were present.

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BIRTHS

Brandon—At South Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, June 7th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brandon, a daughter.

Babcock—At Napanee, on Saturday, June 14th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Babcock, a son.

Cook—At Richmond, on Monday, June 16th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cook, a son.

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DEATHS

Brooks—At North Fredericksburgh, killed on railroad crossing, Mrs. Percy Brooks, on Saturday, June 14th, 1919, aged 20 years, 7 months.

Brooks—At North Fredericksburgh, killed on railroad crossing, on Saturday, June 14th, 1919, Howard Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Brooks, aged 3 years, 11 months, 5 days.

Lloyd—At North Fredericksburgh, killed on railroad crossing, on Saturday, June 14th, 1919, Herbert Lloyd, aged 48 years.

Sagar—At Kingston General Hospital, on Sunday, June 15th, 1919, Violet May Sagar, of Ernestown, township, aged 34 years, 8 months, 26 days.

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Get your fly oil and sprayer at **Wilson's Hardware Store.**

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To Make Hebrides Happy

Lord Leverhulme, the new proprietor of the Island of Lewis, in the course of an interview to the press, has given very interesting particulars as to his plans for making it a happy spot in the Hebrides. Lewis, he remarked at the outset, had a population of 32,000 at the last census.

"The scenery of the island is magnificent, its climate almost paradisical," he said. "When I was there recently the temperature was 10 deg. higher than in London. Flowers and plants will grow in the open there which you would have to travel as far south as the Isle of Wight to see produced under like conditions."

"The people," he added, "are mostly crofters. Earning a livelihood involves the hardest sustained labor on the part of the crofter, his wife, and his children. A woman will frequently have to make two journeys to the peat beds per day: this means sixteen miles, with a very heavy burden over eight of them. For fishing they have only the open boat and the most primitive of tackle. The total earnings of a family of five will be from $2 to $3 per week. Yet these people are given to education. There are 900 students receiving higher education at the Nicholson Institute, Stornoway. They pass thence in remarkable numbers to the universities."

"New houses are to be built, well equipped, with a garden in each case large enough to be useful as an allotment.

"The fishing grounds off Lewis are amongst the finest in the world. Canning factories must be ready. The first is now in course of erection at Stornoway, and will be followed by others. The question of transit is not difficult. Then we are to have works for hand-loom weaving. There is real demand for Lewis and Harris tweeds.

"Add to all this," Lord Leverhulme said, "the possibilities of the island as a centre for tourists, and you will see how the employment problem is on the way to being solved. For tourists the island is an ideal place. It is kept warm in winter by the Gulf Stream. It is kept from excessive heat in the summer by the Atlantic Ocean. I hold that Lewis has a magnificent future before it."

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Get W.S. and Thrift Stamps.

"Cool Apparel of Best Quality for All Summer Occasions"

Robinsons' Napanee

Importers of Good Merchandise.

The pastimes and social activities of the summer, although they may be informal, call for correct styles. Summer, even though it be hot is no time of lassitude for the Robinson Co. organization, alertness to the newest developments in Styles and Materials for your comfort,—to secure good merchandise at reasonable prices, to sell stocks at just profits,—in fact to "carry-on" and not "let-down" is our aim at all times, and at no time are these statements more authentic than now. Labor conditions are holding up production the country over, yet we honestly believe we have secured our just share of merchandise for our various departments.

CORRECT NEW BLOUSES FOR WOMEN

The blouse and separate skirt are cool and smart for all occasions. Fascinating new numbers of summery coolness have found their way here and each and every one features some exclusive noteworthy new ideas. Voile, Crepe, Silk are fashionable materials. Priced from **$1.25 to $13.50.**

A WEALTH OF CHOOSING IN MISSES' LIGHT SKIRTS

Diversified materials are successfully developed in numerous charming styles. Taffeta silks, Silk Jersey, Satins, Gabardines and Poplins are exemplified in latest style lines. Many delightful attractions are added by way of pockets, belts and buttons.

COOLEST SUMMER FROCKS FOR All

Never before so dainty nor so simple of line, or never so cool. Mid-summer's heat will lose half it's terror when these easily slipped on styles are worn. Soft voiles in cool shades; Georgette and silk combinations, Taffeta frocks, they all make one cooler just to look at them. Moderately priced.

SUMMERTIDE MILLINERY

Chic and daring in their appearance one can easily picture their wonderful possibilities as the crowning part of a summer wardrobe. Their large drooping shapes are artistically embellished with flowers and ribbon, or crepe georgette may be seen combined with the straw to create a charming mode.

Robinson's unexcelled millinery service.

EVERY WEDNESDAY During JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST will be a half holiday in Napanee. Our Store will close at 12 o'clock.

JUNE---The Month for CLEARAWAY SALES in our Women's Ready-to-Wear Department

A Special Feature in Coats and Two in Suits

15 TOP-NOTCH WOMEN'S COATS

Reduced to clear for $27.50.

The woman in quest of a separate top coat to finish the season, or the woman who is wise enough to buy for next season now, will find great money-saving values at our store.

We have had a wonderful season in Separate Coats and for these few coats left we are willing to sacrifice our profits and more to clear out our stock. These garments are cut on approved 1919 paterns developed in reliable fabrics, and every thread of workmanship is guaranteed.

[illegible] of Navy, Sand, Grey, Black, Green and Hague Blue.

Buy a[illegible] Save.

A TOWN-RENOWNED SALE OF WOMEN'S SUITS

UP TO $42.00 FOR $32.50. UP TO $50.00 FOR $40.00

Fifty suits divided into two sale groups

A suit is the backbone of a woman's wardrobe, no matter what her calling may be. If you are going away this summer, or if you are staying home you will need a suit and right now we can sell you suits exceptionally unusual in more ways than one at prices which have been hammered to the bone.

In buying these suits we have considered every essential that goes into the manufacture of worthy suits for our patrons. The style lines are there; the materials excellent; the workmanship positively cannot be excelled.

Materials are in Silk, Satin, Poplin, Serge, Gabardine.

Colors are Navy, Black, Brown, Grey. Two prices only, $32.50, $40.00.

To Day Order Your Requirements from Our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT Permanent Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SUMMERTIDE AND PLAYTIDE

BLOOMER DRESSES and ROMPERS for the CHILDREN

For those golden, sunshiny, outdoor hours when every moment is crowded with play, bloomer dresses and rompers just seem to fit in with the scheme of things.

They must however be comfortable, roomy and cool fabrics to withstand the wash-tub and the rough and tumble sports of active youngsters. And the Robinson Co., see to it that they are correctly proportioned, with no skimpiness to hinder the pursuit of adventure—harsh seams to chafe tender skins.

In Gingham, Chambray and Linnenette are rompers for children just beginning to crawl, in style which buttons on the shoulder and down the back.

Then two are dresses (with detachable bloomers) in many colors, many weaves, many forms of trimmings.

Prices range from 90 cents per garment upwards.

Found in our Small Children's Section on first floor up.

GREAT CLEAN-UP SALE OF REMNANTS OF

Curtain materials.
Linoleum and Oil Cloth.
Congoleum floor coverings.
And many other items from House Furnishings Department.
Odd pairs curtains.

WE ARE QUOTING VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON EXTRA GOOD QUALITY RUGS

Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster or Wilton. Many special sizes, including Extra Large Rugs.

LET US EQUIP YOUR VERANDAH WITH ONE OR MORE AEROLUX SHADES

(Properly hung free of charge.)

Add more Home to your house; will give you years of comfort and at no expense for upkeep. Nearly every size in stock.

House Furnishing Department.

OPENING CAMP THERE ARE MANY THINGS TO REMEMBER

Don't Overlook the Buying of a Bathing Suit

Ready for the cooling dip or for the long swim too. Our Bathing Suits are manufactured to meet both or either demand. Lustre in fast colors is the material used for these fascinating Bathing Suits. Trimmed in their bright contrasting colors, they present gay interesting scenes at the beach, while at the same time they are unusually serviceable. One style features the bloomer type, while another is constructed with knitted tights.

These are priced at **$6.00 and $6.75.**

For the real athletic girl or for anyone who really prefers it are suits in wool. Navy Blue is the pre-dominating color, while contrasting bands in white and red are using with no superfluous weight for trimming.

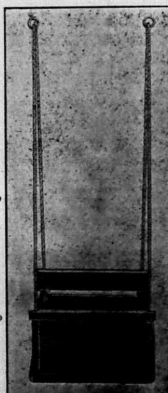
GRASTEX RUGS

Are COOL, SWEET AND CLEAN.

Made of luxurious, long, soft, jointless Japanese grass and stencilled in neat conventional and unique designs and colors, suitable for any room in your house or on your veranda.

GRASTEX RUGS are one piece, low in price, durable fast color and washable.

See our special display on first floor up. 3x6 feet, $2.25, up to 9x12 feet at $13.50.



LET YOUR BABY ENJOY THE COOL SPOTS SAFE IN HIS SWING

On the verandah, under shade trees or any other spot where it is cool and shady.

Baby's own swings are comfortable enough to sleep in and absolutely safe; baby cannot fall out, nor can he climb out.

Not exactly like illustration, they are made from satin duck in white and khaki, on enamelled steel frames, complete with heavy screw eye. Can be hung any place. Two styles: With back, $2.59; without reclining back $1.49.

First floor up.

QUALITY
SERVICE
VALUE

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close
5.30 except
Saturday.